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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE

SWADESHI IN INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XXII NO. 148

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1934

EIGHTEEN PAGES

TEXTILE INDUSTRY MUST BE SAVED FROM RUIN

Preparations For Congress Session Immediate Training Of Volunteer Forces Undertaken

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress two sub-committees, namely, (1) to report whether or not a Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition should be held along with the Session of the Congress, and (2) to organise training of officers, commandants and volunteers, both men and women, in connection with the Session were appointed.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress which meets in Bombay towards the last week of October next was held at the Congress House. Mr. K. F. Nariman was in the Chair.

Among those present were:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mrs. Perin Captain, Mr. Nagindas Master, Miss Safa Somji, Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, Mrs. Shantabai Vyangsarkar, Mr. Naravane, Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel, Mr. Ganpati Shankar Desai, Mr. Parushottam Tricundas, Mr. K. K. Menon, Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami, Mr. Manibhai Desai, Mr. S. K. Pupala, Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, Mr. Jethmal Narandas, and Guntvantia Kapadia.

On the motion of Mr. Abid Ali, Mr. Jamnadas J. Choksey was co-opted as a member of the Committee.

ALL INDIA EXHIBITION. Mr. Mulraj Karsondas suggested that along with the sessions of the Indian National Congress, there should also be held a Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition. After some discussion it was ultimately decided to appoint a Sub-Committee.

"To report whether an Exhibition should or should not be held."

The following are the members of the Sub-Committee:—

1. Mr. Jethmal Narandas.
2. Mr. Guntvantia Kapadia and
3. Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi.

WHY ADDRESS TO GANDHIJI?

Pandit Files Another Suit For Injunction Against Poona City Fathers

POONA, June 22. Pandit R. S. Patwardhan, Municipal Councillor, who obtained an injunction two days ago against the presentation of a civic address to Gandhiji filed to-day another suit for an injunction against the Poona City Municipality praying that the Municipality be stopped from bringing before the proposed meeting on 25th June a proposition for giving an address to Gandhiji.

The plaintiff contended that the notice of the meeting was illegal and that the proposed resolution was 'ultra vires' because the previous resolution dated 15th June stood intact yet on the books of the Municipality.

Counsel for Pandit Patwardhan moved an application for an 'interim' injunction in the matter.

The service of notice in this connection has been accepted by counsel for the Municipality. Arguments will be heard to-morrow.—A. P.

U. S. INVITED TO JOIN

International Labour Office Resolution

GENEVA, June 22. The International Labour Office adopted with acclamation the resolution inviting the United States to join immediately.

The way is paved for an invitation by an American delegate communicating the recent joint Congressional resolution providing secret elections of workers representatives to facilitate collective bargaining by employers.—Reuter.

Flag Hoisted On Madras Congress House

MADRAS, June 22. The Congress Flag hoisting ceremony is taking place after so many years at the Congress House, Madras and Choolai on June 24, Sunday, Mr. Muthu Ranga Mudaliar and Mrs. Rukmani Lakshminipathi unfurling the flags respectively.

The old Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee meeting will be held at Combatoor on Trichy on July 6 for settling a routine of matters and selecting three members for co-option in the Selection Committee of Assembly elections.—United Press.

Govt. Report Vindicates Labour's Charge--Sheet NEED FOR REORGANISATION Real Trouble In Bombay Is Involved Finances Of Management

GOVT. DUTY TO RESTORE WAGE-CUTS

"The Bombay Labour Office Enquiry into wages and unemployment in the Bombay Textile Industry was restricted, by its terms of reference, to the investigation of facts. Its Report, therefore, makes no recommendations on the issue of wage-cuts and, on that account, suffers from its immediate usefulness."

Able Document

"However, it is an able document, which deals with some of the important aspects of the Textile Industry and gives a number of useful statistics and charts. Having regard to the shortness of time at its disposal, it can be said that the Labour Office has discharged its task efficiently and, generally speaking, impartially."

Uncalled For Cuts

The facts the Report has brought out, confirm the general impression about the chaotic condition of the industry, with special reference to Bombay City and justify the complaint that the wage-cuts are uncalled for and cannot be supported on any rational grounds," say Messrs. N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale in the course of a statement.

"One of the reasons for wage-reductions in Bombay City given by the employers is trade depression. The Labour Office report points out that trade depression is not peculiar to Bombay and states on page 43, that in spite of world-wide depression in the textile industry, except Bombay City, is concerned."

"enjoys a reasonable measure of prosperity." It puts its finger on the right point when it says on the same page, that "the explanation for the depressed condition of the industry in Bombay City appears to be the involved financial position of the mills."

WAGE REDUCTIONS.

"With regard to wage reductions, the Report has brought out that since 1926 Bombay has reduced wages by 21 per cent; Sholapur by 17 per cent, while Ahmedabad has increased them by 5 to 10 per cent. A comparison between the actual wages paid in Bombay and Ahmedabad shows that the latter centre pays higher wages than the former one. For example, the spinner's average daily wage on one side is Rs. 1-1-0 in Ahmedabad as against Rs. 0-14-0 of the Bombay spinner. The Ahmedabad two-loom weaver earns an average daily wage of Rs. 1-14-4 as against Rs. 1-8-1 of the Bombay weaver. One can estimate from these figures that the wages in Ahmedabad to-day are 20 per cent, to 25 per cent, higher than in Bombay. But on the other hand, the cost of living in Bombay is admittedly higher than in Ahmedabad. Even the Government of Bombay make a discrimination in favour of Bombay in fixing salaries and allowances on account of the higher cost of living in this City. The Labour Office Report further points out that the cost of living index number in Bombay has gone down by 29 per cent, while that in Ahmedabad is reduced by 31 per cent. As between Bombay and Sholapur, the difference between the fall in the cost of living index number is only 1 per cent, in favour of Sholapur, while the difference between the wage cuts is 4 per cent, to the detriment of Bombay."

LABOUR EFFICIENCY.

"A comparison between the relative efficiency of the Bombay and Ahmedabad worker as brought out by the figures on

LABOUR LOOKS AT GOVT. REPORT

Joshi-Bakhale Statement At A Glance

1. Wage-cuts are uncalled for and can't be supported on any rational grounds.
2. Trouble with Bombay Mills is due to the involved financial position of the mills.
3. Bombay wages have cut by 21 per cent.
4. Real wages index does not take into account any alterations in cost of living.
5. The Bombay worker has suffered heavily both in nominal and real wages in comparison with his brother at other centres.
6. Wanted exhaustive inquiry by Government of India on an all-India basis on the working of industry.
7. Millowners' Association is leading industry to ruin.

'QUAKE SHOCK FELT AT DIBRUGARH

Upper Assam Completely Isolated By Floods

DIBRUGARH, June 22. Amidst heavy showers an earthquake shock lasting for 15 seconds was felt here to-day.

Due to incessant rains last fortnight the Brahmaputra overflowed, inundating many highways and quarters. Upper Assam was completely isolated from the outside world for 27 hours by the dislocation of telegraphic communications. Yesterday's mail train arrived to-day, the delay being over 19 hours.

The Railway line between Jumnakh and Hojai is under water and transhipment has been impossible.—United Press.

MR. ANEY AND BENGAL ELECTIONS

POONA, June 22. In a wire sent to the Secretaries of Bengal Election Board Mr. M. S. Aney who arrived here this noon and had consultation with Mahatma Gandhi, says that the dates of the election will be fixed after July 19, when Mahatma ji reaches Calcutta.—United Press.

BAN ON FURTHER TEA CULTIVATION

BANGALORE, June 22. The Bangalore Government have notified prohibiting further extension of tea cultivation in the Mysore State.—United Press.

Poona Explosion Case

POONA, June 22. Four prosecution witnesses were cross examined this noon in the Poona Bomb Explosion Case.—United Press.

Socialist Retort To Working Committee U.P. LEADERS' STATEMENT

BENARES, June 22. Messrs. Narendra Deva, Jai Prakash Narain, Sri Prakash and Sampurnananda have issued the following Statement:—
"The Resolution of the Congress Working Committee regarding the Congress Socialist Movement came as a painful surprise to us. We were certainly not prepared for the deliberate offensive."

"The Working Committee speaks of 'loose talk' on our part. If there has been any loose talk, it is the Working Committee which indulged in it."

"The Committee talks of confiscation of private property and necessity of class war as being the programme of the Congress-Socialists. In the programme that was adopted by the Patna Conference there was no mention of confiscation of private property with or without a just cause."

PATNA PROGRAMME. "What the Patna programme speaks of is progressive socialisation of means of production, distribution and exchange. This does mean gradual abolition of private property in the spheres named. It does not mean abolition of all private property."

As for a just cause, the welfare of the greatest number of human beings of society as a whole is sufficiently a just cause for us.

The aim of the Socialist is the ultimate abolition of all class struggle by abolition of classes themselves.

MOST SURPRISING. "The Working Committee is further of opinion that confiscation and class war are contrary to the Congress creed of non-violence. This is a most surprising assertion which, it will be difficult for a majority of Congressmen to accept. The Congress of the Congress is attainment of Purna Swaraj through legitimate and peaceful means. There is nothing in our programme adopted at Patna which, in any sense whatever, can be said to be contrary to this creed. We too aim at attainment of independence and the very fact that we are within the Congress is proof of the peaceful and legitimate means we accept."

"Now we ask how does the idea of class war offend against the creed?"
"As for confiscation which was already made clear, our aim is

"IMPOSSIBLE PAYMENTS"

Enforcement, Contrary To Economic Principles Protests Germany

(SPECIAL CABLE) LONDON, June 22.

As an outcome of the exchange of British and German notes Britain has invited Germany to send representatives to London to discuss the Debt Agreement with the aim of avoiding the necessity of establishing an exchange clearing office or evolving means whereby clearing could be administered with minimum disturbance to the trade of the two countries.

"IMPOSSIBLE PAYMENTS." Germany drew attention to her unparalleled efforts to honour the agreements and said she practically sacrificed the Reichsbank gold and exchange reserve. Germany claimed that her creditors ought to do greater justice to the German economic position by opening additional markets the declared the German Government loan service without amortization required 115 million marks which is more than Reichsbank's present total stock exchange gold and offered to enter a default elucidation of German situation and discuss remedial measures.

The note protested against the enforcement of economically impossible payments by methods con-

FOR SELLING NAVAL SECRETS

(SPECIAL CABLE) ROME, June 23.

Umberto Bianchi, an ex-Socialist Deputy was sentenced to 17 years imprisonment for "trafficking in news divulging secret information."

Captain and Sergeant of the Air Force received 15 and 16 years respectively. The accused are alleged to have committed espionage by selling naval secrets to a foreign power.

contrary to economic principles. "HER TARIFF LENIENCY."

The British Note emphasised forbearance on the part of Germany's creditors and declared that the interest on Dawes Young loans represented only about two per cent of Germany's gross foreign exchange income.

The British Note statistically recalled Germany's financial transactions since 1930 which, it said, gave an impression that Germany claimed no resources available to meet debt services, and resources which should be used for meeting loan service charges.

Note also complained that Germany enjoyed a substantially favourable balanced trade with Britain largely due to British leniency whereas British goods are progressively restricted in the German Market.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted An Experienced or Qualified Accountant and Office Manager with knowledge of type-writing for a High School. (Gujarati knowing preferred). Write stating qualifications and minimum salary required to Box No. 8557, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Graduates. Strong in Sanskrit and English and a B.Sc. able to coach up high standards in our High School. B.T. or S.T.C. preferred. Apply sharp stating terms and testimonials within a week to the President. Frangji Municipality. (8564.)

Wanted Immediately Competent and experienced men to take charge of the Sales Department of a very large Soap concern in Bombay. Salary very reasonable according to competence. Apply Box No. 2608, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Competent Canvassers, Provincial, influential Agents for two highly recommended and certified medical Gems (Patent Preparations) all over India. Samples full particulars, from Aspetic Company, Post 560, Bombay. (2607)

Wanted a teacher, B.A., B.T., to give private tuition. Apply Box No. 2605, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced M.B.B.S. for the post of the Chief Medical Officer of the State. Salary according to qualifications with free quarters and freedom of private practice according to State rules. Candidate having at least 10 years standing and having experience of hospital practice will be preferred. Apply stating qualifications, age, experience and caste with copies of testimonials to M. D. Solanki, Dewan, Wankar Street, Wankar, (Kathlawar). (8533).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Respectable Hindu Lady B.A., B.T. (Calcutta) through Shantiniketan of Dr. Tagore, 7 years' experience in teaching line and Principal of Kanya Mahavidyalaya, desires post of teacher in girls high school—Bombay. Private tuitions also accepted. Apply Box No. 2581, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Post by a European Experienced Child's Nurse. Excellent references. Please reply Box No. 146, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Post by well-educated Young, domiciled European Gentleman, proficient in sketch-drawing. Please reply Box No. 147, "Bombay Chronicle."

An Experienced European Hotel-Manager seeks position. Please reply Box No. 148, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—For Hindu Vegetarians only. Ground floor of five bedrooms, one drawing-room and kitchen and first floor of six bedrooms, one drawing-room, kitchen and dining-room at 18, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi. Apply soon. (2606).

12. TO BE LET.

To let cheaply at "B" Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Godowns, Workshops and land. Apply there Hariram Bhimji, Phone No. 40583, (2106).

Residences for Catholics—The most convenient and desirable place to reside comfortably and economically within easy reach of all markets, hotels, churches, conveyances, etc., are the clean and modern Dias Buildings, Catholic Colony, Grant Road Cross Lane, near Railway Station. Moderate rents including electric lighting. Apply A. R. Dias, opp. Clock-Tower, Fort, or at premises. (2563).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Space available for flash light advertisements also shops and rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshotam Govindjee 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (2609).

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

27. HOTELS.

Dinners and Refreshments Supplied and served. Charges moderate. Wholesome food. Ramkrishna Hindu Hotel, 27, Meadows Street, Fort. (2494).

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale—Chevrolet Tourer 1932-Model. Excellent condition Rs. 2,400 or near offer. No brokers. Box No. 145, "Bombay Chronicle."

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted—Chevrolet or Ford 1930-32 Model. Write with particulars and lowest terms to Box No. 144, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

44. MEDICAL.

Skinboone Lotion cures promptly Hongkong Foot, Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Doble's Itch, Barbet's Itch, Blisters on fingers, toes, etc. Won't stain clothes. At Kemp and Co., Akberally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry and Co., Monji Vishram Thomson and Taylor, etc. (7796).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

M.Sc. (London) coaches students for all examinations. Inquire between five and six or by appointment, S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), 12, Rampart Row, Fort. (2604).

Senior Cambridge Institute has distinguished list of professors on its staff. For English, ex-principal for 20 years. Mathematics—ex-lecturer from a college; Hygiene—A Lady Doctor; Gujarati—a professor whose works are prescribed for Matriculation and ex-perts on every subject. Last date for sending forms 8th of July. Special concession for ladies. Few admissions. Apply: 371, Girgaum Back. (2611).

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow—Recognised by U. P. Government. Applications for admissions to Overseer Class July Sessions, 1934, are being registered now. Apply for prospectus to the Principal. (2476).

New Term for Book-keeping, Accountancy, Shorthand, Typewriting, Commences at the Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898, by Gopaladas Laldas, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2530).

Learn Electrical Mechanical and Radio Engineering. City Guilds, London, Govt. recognised Diplomas. Low charges. Short period. Prospectus on two annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (2488).

Hewet Engineering School, Lucknow—Recognised by U. P. Govt. Applications from Matriculates for Overseer Class Sessions July, 1934 will be considered from now. Prospectus free from Principal.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Experienced organisers and Agents on liberal commissions to push the sale of "Taste Well Tea". Clarendon House, 14/2, Clive Row, Calcutta. (2400).

Wanted Agents ready to invest money for excellent French and Italian Patent Medicines. Write to: G. Martiros, Esq., c/o The Postmaster, Bombay. (8530).

Wanted—Agents in every town for Highclass Soaps, Inks, Hair-oils, Scents, etc., please write to: "Gujarati Soap Works—Baroda." (2541).

Wanted—District Agents for our "De Lux", "Cenaco", "Universal" and "Sham Sen" Toilet Products. Salary Rs. 50, plus commission. Please enclose one anna stamp for reply. Central Agency Corporation, Rameshwar Mansion, Kachhi, (Sind). (8561).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

Balsar, Broach, Baroda, Borivli, Bhusava, Dahod, Deolali, Dhond, Damam, Dhanu Road, Golwad, Karjat, Kasara, Lonavla, Manmad, Matheran, Neral, Navsari, Nasik, Sholapur, Virar.

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel", Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malagon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhanal, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Salapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bewwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katul, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Sangor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

103. LIVE STOCK

Bantams are Birds of Beauty in Poultry World. Prices of adult fowls in this Breed rule very high during the proper Breeding Season which generally commences in November. We have for sale beautiful Golden and Silver Sebrights, Old English Duckwing Bantams, Japanese, White, Black, Black Tailed White and other varieties are offered at comparatively very low prices. Send for our Clearance Circular No. 357, The Asiatic Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

111. SHOPKEEPERS.

Wanted — Wholesale Purchasers of camp cots and foot-rules we manufacture Standard Furniture Co., Ltd., Kallal, (Malabar). (8080)

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Fruits and Grapes—Big Rose Lichee 500 Rs. 4. Selected Bombay, Langra Mangoes 100 Rs. 7. Expenses extra. Advance essential. Graft Catalogue free. Raja Nursery, No. 13, Darbhanga. (2474).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Sale.—Going Dispensary apply, Star Dispensary, at 36 Jail Road East, Bombay 9. Hindu Locality. (2612).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch	Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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Motussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.	Rs. 3-8-0

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on the 11th day of July 1934 at 4 p.m. for the transaction of the following business:—

- To receive the Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at 31st December 1933 and to decide as to the amount of Profits which has been realised up to that date.
- To decide as to the proportion of the said Profits to be applied to the formation of a Reserve Fund.
- To declare a Bonus to Shareholders and make provision for payment of a Dividend to Shareholders for the years 1934, 1935 and 1936.
- To declare a Bonus to Policyholders.
- To sanction the payment of an Interim Bonus on Policies becoming Claims by Death or Maturity during the Triennium now current.
- To sanction an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 being carried from the Contingencies Reserve Fund to the Pension Fund for the Officers and Staff of the Company.
- Generally to transact any other business arising out of or germane to the said Valuation by the Consulting Actuary as may be brought before the Meeting by the chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th June to 11th July 1934, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

H. E. JONES, Manager.
Bombay, 20th June, 1934.
N.B.—The Cash Bonus, if declared, will be payable on and after Thursday, the 12th July 1934. (8562).

NOTICE.

Clients are requested to take away the papers of the completed matters on or before the 31st July, 1934 after which time all such papers if not taken away will be destroyed. Dated this 22nd day of June, 1934
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law. (8565).

Public Notices

THE INDIAN BLEACHING DYEING & PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Rustom Building" 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of July, 1934, at 5-15 P. M. S. T. to transact the following business.

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1933.
- To confirm the appointments of Mr. Pransukhal Mafatal and Mr. Bhagubhai Mafatal as Directors nominated under Article 96 of the Articles of Association.
- To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
- To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
- To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from Friday the 29th day of June to WEDNESDAY the 11th day of July 1934 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

The Indian Bleaching Dyeing & Printing Works, Ltd.
MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI & SONS Agents.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1934. 8567

PROCLAMATION.

BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice that the Third Sessions of 1934 of over and Term and General Gaol Delivery will be held before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the Fourth day of July, 1934, at 10-45 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all crimes and offences committed within its jurisdiction. (For further particulars see Bombay Government Gazette dated 14th June, 1934, Part II at page 1190).

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA, Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1934. 8566

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 950 of 1929.

SADAKALLY KIKABHAI Plaintiff.

vs.

MAHOMEDALLY AHMEDALLY Defendant.

PURSUANT to Consent Decree, dated 15th January, 1934, the immoveable property at Ripon Road, admeasuring 255 sq. yds., bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1728 of Byculla Division and E Ward No. 3877 (28) and Street No. 640 will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday 4th July 1934 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Hasan Baxi and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 23-25 Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 17th day of May 1934.

R. S. DADACHANJI, Commissioner. 8472

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. VORA & Co..

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 24th June 1934 at Chowpatty Sea Face, Babulal's Mansion, next Vianelli's Restaurant: of house-furniture, chesterfield suits, dining room table and chairs, drawing room sets, Chubb's safe, table and ceiling fans, ward robes, glass book cases, marble and colour figures chandeliers, etc. etc. On view.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. NAGINDAS KARAMCHAND and others, the present Trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Jesingbhai Jhaverchand intend to sell the following property under the power of sale reserved to them in that behalf in the Indenture of Trust dated the 3rd of October, 1924. Any person desirous of purchasing the said property should communicate with the undersigned. The terms and conditions under which the said property is being sold and the title deeds of the property are open for inspection to any intending purchaser during office hours in the office of the undersigned.

Description Of The Property. ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Dongri Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less forming a part of the land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 670, 671 and 782, New No. A/6360, A/6361, A/6362, 6363 and 6516, Old Survey No. 456, 457, 458 and 431 and New Survey No. A/2629 and Cadastral Survey No. 270, Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1273, Street Nos. 106-172 and New Street Nos. 368-370 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Gordhandas Moolji, on or towards the East by the said Dongri Street, on or towards the South by the property of Memon Juckeria and on or towards the West by the property of Premchand Javerchand. The premises are now in the occupation of Shah Govindji Padamsey as a tenant of the Trustees.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1934.

41, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO., Attorneys for Nagindas Karamchand and others the trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Jesingbhai Jhaverchand. 8563

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS & SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER, G. I. P. RY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from G. I. P. Railway, Bombay and in accordance with Sections 55 & 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1880, sell by Public Auction on Friday the 29th June 1934 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at G. I. P. Ry. Wadi Bunder Unclaimed Goods Office the following unclaimed Goods & Sweepings:—

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"Hell Below"

The thrill of 10 life-times! WITH A CAST OF THOUSANDS! headed by

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Steamers	Tons	Leave
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HONGKONG-SANFRANCISCO.

Writing New Page In History Of Mysore

Maharajah Tells People What 50 Years Of Progress Has Done For Land

The following speech was delivered by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on the occasion of the opening of the New Town of Krishnarajnagar on the 16th instant:—

An occasion like the present, when we are, if I may say so, writing a new page in the History of Mysore, tempts us to look back into the past and to try and peer forward into the future.

It is a little more than half a century now since the Rendition of the State by the British Government to my father of revered memory and when one looks back over that period, it is difficult to credit the enormous advance that has taken place. The population has increased from four and three-fourths to six and a half millions, the revenue from one and one-third to three and a half crores. Nature has given up to us new and rich secrets in many directions. The people have grown in prosperity and enterprise. Agriculture has improved; communications have increased; industries have developed; and towns have grown into great cities.

FROM OBSCURITY TO FAME
The town whose rebirth we are witnessing to-day has taken no great part in these developments. As Mr. Srinivasa Iyer has shown you, it is in the happy position of places that have no history. Even its name records no more than the physical fact that it lies on the left bank of the mighty river Cauvery. Yet it has been unable to escape the influence of the great happenings that have changed the face of the State. The opening of the Kolar Gold Fields created a great demand for power. The harnessing of the Cauvery, which gave the power, made necessary the creation of the Krishnaraj-sagara. And the raising of the level of that great lake has rendered inevitable the building of a newer and greater Yedathoral, to be known hereafter as Krishnarajnagar.

LOOKING FORWARD
When I say that such a ceremony as I am performing to-day tends to make one look forward also, I do not mean that we should indulge in the vain exercise of prophesying what may be the development of the new city a hundred years hence. I mean that we should look forward in a sense of aspiration, a sense of determination, and a sense of prayer that we may be enabled to-day to erect a monu-

ment that will be more durable than brass or stone; that we may give a name to-day to a city that will be known, not by the number of inhabitants, nor by the magnificence of its buildings, but by the uprightness of its citizens, by the spirit of brotherhood that prevails in it, and by a spirit of cleanliness in houses and in streets, in bodies and in souls.

ADMIRABLE OPPORTUNITY
You have in this centre a most admirable commencement for a new corporate life. Your places of worship lie on all sides of you. Stretching away to the North is a great street housing your schools, hospitals and public offices. Behind these are ample lung spaces for the people and play-grounds for the children, and all around, your houses are going up in orderly fashion. You have facilities that your grandfathers can never have dreamed of in the way of a piped water supply, to be followed soon, I hope, by electric light. And the land falling away on all sides makes drainage an easy matter.

WANTED NOBLE AMBITION
All that you need to make your city complete is a noble ambition and a determination that every one of you, the poor as well as the rich, will make it his aim that his house, like himself and his family, shall be a worthy unit of a great new community. Don't stop at building a brick wall, but see to it that it is plastered neatly so as to be a credit to the street of which it forms a part. Don't stop at the wall of your house, but see that the wall of your compound is also fair to look upon. And above all, do not devote yourselves only to the cleanliness of your own property, but see to it that you do not pass on dirt to the public road or on to your neighbour's land.

TOWN WELFARE
It is a common practice in European cities to have a society for the promotion of the welfare of the town, a society whose members go from street to street advising people whose premises are unsightly how to make them look better, making arrangements to tidy up the untidy corners, and in many cases arranging with householders, who have small public areas outside their premises, to plant them up with flowers and shrubs for the general benefit. I should like to see such an organization functioning in every town in the State.

ALARMING INCREASE OF BURGLARIES

Police Succeed In Arresting Eight Persons

The alarming increase of burglaries in Bombay can be judged by the number of persons charged in a week before Mr. C. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

Acting on a clue in a Bhoiwada theft on June 19 when property valued at Rs. 263 was stolen, the police succeeded in arresting eight persons.

Mohamed Hanif Bashir, Babu Gopal, Mohamed Isaq Bhawoodin, who were arrested are alleged to have also been concerned in a dozen house-breaking theft cases in Nagpada, Mahabudhi, Lamington Road, Dongri, Byculla, and Bhoiwada Sections. Property has been recovered in eight cases and Police hope to solve other mysterious thefts that have taken place recently.

As enquiries are incomplete, and several other members of the gang have yet to be arrested, the Police asked for a remand for a period of 14 days. The magistrate granted bail to four of the accused and the others were remanded.

The Secretary to the Bihar Congress Committee has wired to Seth Jannalal Bajaj to move the Congress Committee to give authority to the Executive Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee to exempt deserving candidates from Bihar from Congress membership fees—U. P.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY MILL CLERK

Accused Released On Bail Of Rs. 300

Ramrao Narayan Kirtikar, a share transfer clerk in the Sir Shapurji Bhurucha Mills, who was arrested on June 9 on charges of forgery and criminal breach of trust was released on a bail of Rs. 300 by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Friday.

The accused was arrested on a complaint made by the Managing Director of the Sir Shapurji Bhurucha Mills, that certain share certificates had been disposed of by the accused to outside parties after forging the signatures of the holders.

The police asked for a further remand of the accused as their inquiries were still incomplete, but the Magistrate granted an application made for bail.

VICEROY'S RELIEF FUND

Further donations of sums of Rs. 50 and over to the "Viceroys' Earthquake Relief Fund" are detailed below:—

Amount already announced: £1-0-0. Rs. 54,73,867-14-3. Rs. a. p.

Through High Commissioner for India (£320-16-0 Further contribution)	6,944 0 0
Through Agent of the Government of India, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S. (Further contribution)	2,500 0 0
Bharatendu of Lachminarayan Court of Wards Estate, Farrukhabad	700 0 0
Detention of Hill Detention Camp, Kharagpur BNR	641 8 0
Through Treasury Officer, Guntur (Further contribu-	

BANDRA LIBRARY TO HAVE A BUILDING

Also To Grant Admission To Students

(From Our Correspondent)
Last Sunday, the Bandra National Library's annual general meeting was held with Mr. D. R. Vaidya presiding. The report which was adopted, disclosed that the membership consisted of three patrons, 65 life-members and nearly 200 members. In the statement of accounts, the expenditure on books amounts to nearly Rs. 500. With a nucleus of Rs. 1,500 for the building fund, the Library is endeavouring to possess a building of its own in the near future.

By a special resolution passed, students will now be admitted to the library and will be catered for with suitable literature.

The office-bearers for the ensuing year are as follows: President: N. D. Samant, Vice-President: D. R. Vaidya, Jt. Secretaries: D. S. Tendulkar and V. G. Thakur, Treasurer: P. V. Phanse.

tion)	394 2 0
Employees of Messrs. Burma Corporation Ltd. and residents of Nantun, Burma	350 7 0
Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Chandragiri (Further contribution)	243 7 6
Through Superintending Engineer, Lower Jhelum Circle, Sargodha (Further contribution)	120 9 6
Through Subdivisional Officer, Hailakandi (Further contribution)	90 0 0
Through Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila, Burma (Further contribution)	56 0 0
Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Vizagapatnam being contribution of Masonic Lodge, Waltair	50 0 0
The grand total on 19th June was	£1-0-0. Rs. 54,86,121-14-3.

ALLEGED CONFIDENCE TRICK

Sister Tells Story Of Brother's Deceit

(From Our Correspondent)
GHATKOPAR, June 21
The story of how a Hindu mother fell a victim of a trick of confidence by her own brother was narrated by Mannabai, widow of Bala Powar, to Sub-Inspector S. H. Sawant of the Ghatkopar police this morning.

The woman complainant was alleged that about a month ago she and her brother Bala Sawala Dangarne of Bombay, had gone to their native place in the Satara District, in order to arrange for the marriages of her grown-up daughter and her son. Subsequently, she alleged a dispute arose between her brother and herself over some domestic affairs, and the former returned to Bombay, while the latter remained at her native place. The brother is said to have visited his niece at Ghatkopar on June 18 last, and, falsely representing to her that the ornaments were required by his sister, he is alleged to have induced her to part with those valuables, collectively valued at Rs. 600. A day after they were handed over to the accused, the mother returned to Ghatkopar and learnt that her brother had cheated her. The accused, it is stated, has disappeared soon after the alleged offence.

The police are investigating the charge.

Prof. Abdul Bari who has not been keeping good health since release from jail has been brought from Kolwar for treatment. He is suffering from intestinal inflammation.—U. P.

KURLA GAMBLERS CONVICTED

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, June 22.
Remarking that deterrent sentences were called for in the gambling case in which eight persons were arrested following a raid by Sub-Inspector K. S. Keluskar of the Kurla police, Mr. V. M. Jadhav, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, yesterday sentenced seven accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge of gaming.

Virji Khimji and Tulisram Yarnaji were awarded a day's imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 200 and with that of Rs. 100 respectively on a charge of keeping a common gaming house at Kurla. Purshottam Bhimji was fined Rs. 60, while Mahomed Sultan, Jannahomed Abdul Sukhat, Kachara Lakshman and Sukur Nancharamahomed were fined Rs. 10 each. The fines were paid.

SOCIETY WEDDING AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, June 22.
A large gathering of distinguished citizens of Nagpur was present yesterday on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Constance Tara Gour, B.A., daughter of Sir Hari Singh Gour, which Mr. Ram Dayal Behar, Sub-Divisional Officer, Nagpur, which was celebrated this evening at Dr. Gour's residence.

The ceremony was performed under Sir Hari Singh Gour's own Act (XXX of 1923), by Mr. Shoober, Deputy Commissioner who offered his heartfelt felicitations to the bridal pair. The guests of the evening were treated to light refreshments.

Prominent among those who attended the function were Mr. S. B. Tambe and Mrs. Tambe, Mr.

MOST THRILLING PICTURE EVER SEEN

All glory to the Devil-May Care conqueror whose Heroic, daring and courage helped make this picture within a picture!

"THE LOST SQUADRON"

COME! SEE! & WONDER!

Thrills as never seen before! with a brilliant cast playing like Blazes!

Richard Dix, Mary Astor, Erich Von Stroheim, Joel McCrea, Hugh Herbert, Robert Armstrong.

An R. K. O. Radio Picture, at

ROXY

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

M. B. Niyogi, Mr. and Mrs. Chinnoy, Mrs. Cama, Mr. P. J. Registrar, Mr. W. R. Pumanik, Dewal-lah, Rao Bahadur Pillay, Goswami Maheshpur, Mr. Khan Sahab F. K. Khan, Mr. Aga Mohomed Akram, Mr. N. V. Sahasrabudhe, Mr. S. Y. Deshmukh, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Dixit, Mr. and Mrs. Rustomji, Mr. W. Dutt, Mr. C. B. Alam of Karachi and many others—United Press.

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"HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD"—DO BANKERS MAKE WAR?

"FLYING DOWN TO RIO"



"Flying Down to Rio," is continued for the second week at the Capitol.



Syt. Bhagwandas and Kumari Kamla Barodekar in "Ambarish."



"Feet First" shown at the Palace.

"HELL BELOW"

At The Carlton

"Hell Below," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's striking drama of life in the submarine service, with Robert Montgomery, Walter Huston, Madge Evans, Jimmy Durante, Eugene Pallette and Robert Young in a great cast, is providing a blend of thrills, romance and comedy at the Carlton Theatre to-day.

The story is a tremendously dramatic one, dealing with the conflict between love and duty faced by a young naval lieutenant in action in the Mediterranean during the World War. Montgomery is serving under the

father of the girl he loves, but whose love is forbidden him. How by disobeying orders; he loses his commission and subsequently redeems him self by a heroic sacrifice, is depicted against a thunderous background of naval battles, fights with enemy aircraft and the whole great panorama of war at sea.

The amazing and thrilling episodes of "Hell Below" include the escape under water from depth bombs, the dramatic moment in the hold of a doomed submarine, the battle with the planes, the torpedoing of an enemy destroyer and the final climax in which Montgomery drives his explosive laden boat into a fort to blow it up and thus bottle up a harbour protecting the enemy fleet.

"HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD" (WELLINGTON)—"QUEEN CHRISTINA" (REGAL)—"LOST SQUADRON" (ROXY)—

"THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD"



George Arliss in "House of Rothschild" now shown at the Wellington.

"THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD"

Superb Character Play At Wellington

"The House of Rothschild," George Arliss' first vehicle under his new contract with 20th Century Pictures, comes to the Wellington Theatre to-day and here indeed is a picture of which Hollywood may be justly proud. The audience at the pre-view was the most enthusiastic with which it has been this reviewer's privilege to view a picture in many a movie moon.

In describing this film, one naturally turns to superlatives—and you will agree when you see it—(and see it you must!)—that it is unquestionably George Arliss' best film, the finest production which Joseph M. Schenck and Darryl F. Zanuck's young 20th Century Pictures Company has contributed during its year of existence, and the most important picture to come out of Hollywood this season.

The story, which Nunnally Johnson based on a play by George Hembert Westley is an ideal subject for Arliss, tracing as it does the fascinating history of the Rothschild family, whose devotion and unity resulted in their sensational rise to wealth and power, and providing for Arliss the role of Mayer the founder and later, his son Nathan, the head of the family.

Although the film focuses on the manner in which Nathan enabled the Allies to conquer Napoleon, and gives a splendid picture of the period, it happily follows the recent trend of such pictures to stress the intimate, human side of epoch-making events and the joys and heartaches of the people who were the leading actors and actresses in them.

Thus, the family life of the Rothschilds—the love of Nathan for his wife Hannah and their lovely daughter, Julie, and Julie's beautiful romance with Fitzroy, the Duke of Wellington's aide, play a major role in the picture and imbue it with added warmth and life.

Arliss' Nathan Rothschild stands as a new and lovable character to stand beside "Disraeli," "Old English" and the distinguished actor's many unforgettable creations in celluloid.

The production is beautifully mounted and handsomely produced—authentic in every detail—and the final scenes in the coronation room of St. James Palace, photographed in Technicolor, are breath-takingly lovely.

The cast is so huge and imposing that it would be impossible to give individual credit to each of the supporting actors who contributed an outstanding portrayal, but special credit must be given to Boris Karloff as the villainous Ledrantz; Loretta Young as Julie—she has never looked so enchantingly beautiful; Robert Young as Fitzroy; C. Aubrey Smith as Wellington; Helen Westley as the mother of the Rothschilds; Florence Arliss as Hannah; Reginald Owen as Herries; and Alan Mowbray as Metternich.



Mr. Kaura, the new Director of the Cinema enterprise described On page 9

"LOST SQUADRON"

At The Roxy

Acclaimed as unusual air melodrama, "The self-sacrificing brotherhood of men, air thrills galore, spectacular airplane crashes, and a glorious romance are combined in a vivid, dramatic air thriller which opens this evening at Roxy Talkies. The picture is the R.K.O. Radio pictures "Lost Squadron" starring Richard Dix with a remarkable supporting cast in the first film to give a truthful, entertaining and always thrilling story of the making of aviation movies in Hollywood. Appeal for men and women like most Dix starring vehicles, the film abounds in action to please the men, plus a romance that will have a strong appeal for women. Based on the stirring adventures of the film stunt aviators the men who risk their lives for the sake of injecting thrills in pictures the film tells the story of these nerveless danger seekers in relation to actual movie making. Thus "The Lost Squadron" departs from the accepted and stereotyped form the story-telling and presents a double drama of great strength and suspense. The unusualness of the film is seen also in the characterizations. Mary Astor plays the role of a screen actress who is married to an eccentric director Erich Von Stroheim. The director is the arch villain, a man who has no qualms over the tragedies of crashes and injuries incidental to the making of thrilling air epics. Colourful cast seen others roles are played by Dorothy Jordan, Robert Armstrong, and Joel McCrea. Dix adds still another glorious page to his record of screen achievements. "The Lost Squadron" is highly recommended as entertainment of the most satisfactory type.

The superb direction of Alfred Werker, who was aided by Maude T. Howell, and the marvellous photography of Peverell Marley contribute largely to making this United Artists release the most distinguished photo-play of this season, and perhaps of any season.

"FLYING DOWN TO RIO"

At The Capitol

"Flying down to Rio" has broken other box office record at the Capitol Theatre and the demand of the public who were unable to get accommodation has been so great that the management of the Capitol have decided to extend the picture yet another week.

Novelties—sheer, shimmering, thrilling novelties, are the rule rather than the exception in RKO-Radio pictures' musical extravaganza, "Flying Down to Rio" and the chap who said "there is nothing new under the sun" is dead wrong. First the story starts out with handsome Gene Raymond darting about the country in a "flying piano" (it flies, too) seeking secluded spots to compose harmony for his band. Then he takes his outfit, by air, to beautiful Rio de Janeiro, where he is scheduled to open up a new hotel with a big musical show. He falls in love with the owner's daughter, Dolores Del Rio, and a rivalry for her hand is begun between himself and handsome Raul Roulien, a native Brazilian. They engage in a musical duel. American melodies vieing with native ones for a supremacy, while tango dancers go quite mad with their convolutions. Such music you've never heard and such instruments you've never seen—the marimbo, upon which the player sits while he plays, the violao, the cavaquinho and the chocalho. Finally the villains attempt to break up the romance by getting out an injunction preventing Raymond from putting on his show. When this threatens to break the heroine's father, Raymond saves the day, by taking his 200 beauties and his band aloft, where they stage the first aerial musical show in the history of the world? And what a show—girls dancing on the wings of planes, girls doing aerial aquaplaning (a real thriller), ballet girls dancing on nothing but air as they flutter to earth in parachutes, girls being tossed from plane to plane by adagio dancers, and many other dizzying, thrilling and entertaining stunts. The villains evaporate and Roulien palpitates with a breaking heart. Such is the story, which is further enlivened from time to time by the comic antics of Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire, idols of the musical comedy stages of Broadway.

"FEET FIRST"

At The Palace

The imaginative and organising genius, to say nothing of the acting genius, of Harold Lloyd are impressively paraded before the eager public eye and ear

HOLLYWOOD FROM THE INSIDE



Lost Squadron shown at Roxy.



"Hell Below," now released at the Carlton.



M. Ismail and Kumari Moti in "Vaban Parat."

"QUEEN CHRISTINA"



Queen Christina running at the Regal.

again in "Feet First," which is to be revived at the Palace from to-night.

There is no doubt about the popularity of Lloyd among young and old alike. And there is no reason why there should ever be anything but a progressive increase in that popularity with each succeeding picture—for Lloyd is one producer-star who knows the public taste for fun and knows how to appease that appetite.

True he produces only about

one picture a year—but therein may rest his sagacity. That one picture never falls short of a high, superfine class.

In this picture we find Harold as the lowly shoe clerk, who aspires to high honours. He falls in love with Xasahana Barbara, thinking that she is a wealthy daughter of society. He poses as a young man of wealth, in order to impress Barbara, only to find that

(Continued on page 9).

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS: DAILY AMUSEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 11 1900
Muslims: Rabi-ul-Awal 10 1333
Parsi: Del 20 1363
Sunrise: 6h 3m
Sunset: 7h 19m
High Water: 4-57 15-59
Low Water: 1-49 14-32
Public meeting under the auspices of the R. P. C. C. at Jinnah Hall, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding, on the "Flight of Peasants in Gujarat and Karnataka".
Bombay and Suburban Hindu Mahasabha Conference at Gujarati Street Mandal Hall, Girgaum.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA
The ninth fortnightly music demonstration of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9.0 p.m. (S.T.) in the Vidyalaya, Khetwadi, Main Road.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC
The weekly public concert of the school will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5.30 p.m. at the school hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE
The annual general meeting of the above Institute will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
There will be no meeting of the Corporation on Monday, the 25th instant, being a Public Holiday.
The adjourned meeting will be held on Tuesday the 26th instant at 4 p.m. (B.T.).

THE ZOROASTRIAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK, LTD.
The 7th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Bank, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LECTURE AT KHAR
Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban South Indian Society, Mr. S. Satyanarayan will deliver a Lecture in Tamil, at 8.30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Society's premises, Linking Road. There will also be a Lecture in English for the Residents of Khar.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ
A special condolence meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhaji Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, to mourn the death of Mrs. Kashibai Kothare.

POSTAL NOTICES
No mails from Wien (Austria) for India were received by the English mail steamer "Narkunda" which arrived here on Thursday the 21st instant.
Superscribed mails for Japan per s.s. "Cape St. Andrew" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1.30 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

FLAG HOISTING AT DADAR
The opening ceremony of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee's Office will be performed on Sunday the 24th instant at 7.30 p.m.
Mr. K. F. Nariman will perform the ceremony.
The National Flag Salutation Ceremony will also be performed at the same time near Tilak Bridge (formerly Tilak Maidan).

AGAIN BY INSISTENT DEMAND!

THE REGAL

The Theatre Magnificent
(FULLY AIR-CONDITIONED)

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & MONDAY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Glamour Returns to the Screen!

The glorious Star of Stars is back, more alluring than ever. She ruled a kingdom, but Fate gave her the one thing in life she wanted—love!



Also Complete Talkie Record of the

• 1934 DERBY •

TRAMS HELD UP AT NULL BAZAR

Bombay Streets Flooded By Continuous Down-pour Of Rain

The spell of wet weather which Bombay has been experiencing for the last three days persisted on Friday. There were intermittent showers in the morning followed by a heavy downpour for about two hours at noon which flooded the city streets.

The Null Bazar area was submerged in water causing dislocation of tram traffic. Tram cars proceeding from Tardeo and G. W. Bazar were held up for a considerable time near the junction of Sandhurst Road and Null Bazar due to deluge.

Passengers had to wade through knee deep water at the J. J. Hospital junction in order to reach the tramway shelter and board the cars. To suit the convenience of the passengers the trams were halted just past the junction where the water had not accumulated.

In an around the Fort the maidans looked like miniature lakes. Nearly 4 1/2 inches of rain was recorded during the last 24 hours.

VEDIC SCHOLAR IN BOMBAY

Claims To Have Taken Daily Bath Of 360 Big Cold Water Jars For 22 Years

Shreemadpuri Kurnacharya Narasimacharya Galgali has arrived in Bombay and is staying here until next Sunday. The Shreemadpuri is a very learned Madhwa Saint and has recently finished his ablation vow, i.e. a daily religious bath of 360 big cold water jars continuously for 22 years.

Near to Shree Satadhyana, Tirth the Swami of Utradhi Math, Shrinath Kurnacharya is recognised as a very able exponent of Madhwa Philosophy. Like the Kulapatis of the Acharya always maintaining batches of students at his own expense.

Those interested in religion and particularly Madhwa philosophy should not miss the unique opportunity of meeting this paragon of traditional culture and learning. He is putting up with Mr. H. B. Gurnast, Advocate, Maharaja Bldg., Girgaum, Bombay.

HINDU MAHA SABHA CONFERENCE

The second session of the Bombay and Suburban Hindu Mahasabha Conference begins to-day (Saturday) at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Gujarati Street Mandal, Girgaum Back Road under the presidency of Dr. Moonje.

Sir Govindrao B. Pradhan, Chairman of the Reception Committee will deliver his speech and thereafter Dr. B. S. Moonje will deliver his presidential address.

At 9.30 p.m. Mr. M. V. Apte of Poona will deliver a magic lantern lecture on "Hindu Sangathan and Shudhiti". The lecture is open to the public.

OPEN SESSION ON SUNDAY
Open session will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when resolutions will be moved.

Hindu Sabha Branches have been authorised to send three delegates each of the untouchables free of charge.

Sitting accommodation in the Hall is according to the Indian Style. Special arrangement is made for ladies.

'A' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE
In furtherance of the Congress membership campaign, the members of the Council of 'A' Ward District Congress Committee will form themselves in batches and move in all the localities in the Ward to-morrow (Sunday) from 6 to 10 a.m. enrolling members.

The members of the Council should meet at Sudama Nivas, Ground Floor Bora Bazaar Street, punctually at 5 a.m.

INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL

General Body Sanctions 1001 For Lalji Narajji Memorial Fund

The Twentieth Annual General Meeting of the Industrial Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, was held at the Registered Office of the Company on Friday when Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, (Chairman) presided.

RESOLUTIONS
The Chairman moved that the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December 1933 be and are hereby received and adopted.

Mr. M. V. Merchant moved that the declaration of Dividend for the Year 1933 to be paid to the Shareholders at the rate of 8 1/3 per cent. i.e. at 8 Annas per Share be and is hereby sanctioned and this dividend be paid to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Registers on 15th June 1934. It was seconded by Mr. Kallandas J. Dalal and was carried.

Mr. Krishnaprasad C. Desai proposed that Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand, Kt., who retires but is eligible for re-election be and is hereby re-elected. Mr. Jayantilal G. Shah seconded. The resolution was passed.

The resolution that Mr. N. M. Rajji be and is hereby appointed Auditor for the Current Year on a remuneration of Rs. 1200/- for the year for carrying on quarterly audits, was also passed.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

The following condolence resolution was moved from the Chair.

LEST WE FORGET

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Jinnah Hall, Congress House, under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, when Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Bhanulal J. Desai, S. A. Brelvi and Motchand G. Kapadia will speak on "Agnited and Suffering Peasants of Gujarat and Karnataka".

"The meeting of the shareholders of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., place on record their great sense of loss sustained by the Company at the death of Seth Lalji Narajji who was the Director of the Company since its inception and further Resolves that the sum of Rs. 100/- be and is hereby sanctioned as a contribution to Seth Lalji Narajji Memorial Fund."

The Resolution was passed by the meeting standing.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Ordinary Branch.—In this branch during the year 3,940 proposals were received for assurance amounting to Rs. 83,23,750/- and 1,650/- out of which 3,318 proposals have resulted in Policies assuring in aggregate the sum of Rs. 67,13,750/- and £1,150 as against Rs. 52,04,750/- of the last year.

Rs. 250 Branch.—During the year 27 Proposals were received in this Branch of which 20 Proposals have resulted in Policies, assuring in aggregate the sum of Rs. 5,000/-.

The Total number of Policies in force on the Books of the Company is 12,551 assuring in all (with Bonuses) the sum of Rs. 2,74,015-6-6 and £1,850 out of which Rs. 5,16,083-5/- have been re-insured.

CLAIMS.

During the year in the Ordinary Branch 84 Claims by death were intimated. They amounted, including bonuses, to Rs. 1,96,642-0-10. Claims by Maternity, including bonuses amounted to Rs. 73,921-4-0. In the Industrial Branch 5 Claims by death and survival amounting to Rs. 1,405/- were intimated.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

From the Revenue Account it will be found that the Life Assurance Fund has increased from Rs. 37,27,298-7-9 to Rs. 44,80,352-12-7. Besides this there is a Reserve Fund of Rs. 1,28,803-9-11 and a Special Investment Reserve Fund amounting to Rs. 87,275-10-0.

The Investments in securities are shown at cost. The Market Value, however of these securities has appreciated considerably since the last report and on 31-12-33 stood at Rs. 46,18,704-15-8 as against Rs. 44,11,165-2-0 the cost price.

DEOGAD EDUCATION BOARD

A meeting of the members of the above Board who have contributed or promised to contribute not less than Rs. 25 to the Board will be held in the Young Men's Hindu Association Hall, Ganpati Wadi, Girgaum Back Road on Sunday the 24th instant at 7.30 a.m. (S.T.) under the Presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

(1) To consider the proposal to register the Board under the Society's Registration Act.

(2) To adopt constitution for that purpose and

(3) To consider such other matters as may be allowed by the President.

NEW TURN IN PETITS' CASE

Mrs. Gulbai Ordered To Appear In Court To-day

The Petits' case took an unexpected turn at the resumed hearing when Mr. Captain requested the court that Mrs. Gulbai might be summoned before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Magistrate, Mazagaon, as the witness wanted to identify the accused.

Mrs. Gulbai Petits, it was reported, was laid up due to sickness and so was granted exemption from attending the court.

Mr. Bhojwani, Insolvency Registrar of the High Court when asked about the name of the first accused in the case said he did not know the person although he admitted he knew that she was one of the first accused and could identify if she were in the court.

Mr. Captain then said that he could gather from some of the press reports that she was moving about and that her presence was necessary in the court to go on with the evidence of the witness.

So the evidence of Messrs. Gulabhai Desai and Sunder Rao Chintamani, clerks of the Insolvency Registrar, was recorded, pending the arrival of the first accused.

As the first accused could not attend the court that day, the case was adjourned till to-day (Saturday) the Magistrate making the order that Mrs. Gulbai should attend the court at the next hearing (to-day).

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains	Arrivals	H.M.
Madras Mail	6.00	
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6.15	
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7.50	
Calcutta Mail via Chhokri	9.00	
Madras Express	10.15	
Deccan Queen	10.25	
Poona Mail	11.40	
Punjab Mail	11.45	
Nagpur Express	16.00	
Poona East Passenger	16.00	
Poona Express	19.10	
Allahabad Express	20.45	
Departures		
Allahabad Express	7.15	
Poona Express	12.00	
Poona East Passenger	12.00	
Madras Express	13.45	
Poona Mail	15.30	
Punjab Mail	15.35	
Deccan Queen	17.15	
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17.30	
Calcutta Mail via Chhokri	21.15	
Nagpur Express	21.20	
Madras Mail	22.00	
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23.00	

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains	Arrivals	H.M.
No. 6 Up Passenger	5.50	
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6.15	
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6.45	
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7.50	
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8.55	
No. 12 Up Passenger	14.50	
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19.05	
No. 6 Up Passenger	20.55	
Departures from Bombay Central		
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8.45	
No. 9 Down Passenger	8.55	
No. 11 Down Passenger	13.35	
No. 3 Down Gujarat Mail	20.25	
No. 1 Down Frontier Mail	21.15	
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21.30	
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22.00	
No. 7 Down Passenger	22.15	

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9.05

TRAINING BOYS FOR LIFE, AIM OF SCHOOLS

Report Of Delhi Municipal Education

NEW DELHI, June 18
In the course of his report of enquiry into the Municipal Education in Delhi City, Mr. J. Letcher-Wilson, who at the request of the Delhi Municipality was appointed by the Government as Officer on Special Duty with the Delhi Municipality, says:

"The Committee have displayed energy and enthusiasm in promoting primary education. They have introduced compulsion in six out of nine areas of the city; they have appointed a supervising staff and attendance committees; they have constructed a number of fine primary school buildings; they now spend Rs. 4 lakhs or 17 per cent of their incomes on education. As a result, the enrolment of primary schools for boys has increased from 5,000 to 15,000 within the short space of six years."

GOAL DISTANT.

Unfortunately, all these efforts and all this expenditure have been largely infructuous. Compulsion has not yet proved a means either of reducing waste or of increasing literacy. The cost of producing each literate is still Rs. 110 as against Rs. 113 in the days before compulsion was introduced.

In spite of the large additional enrolment, the numbers in Class IV (the stage in which literacy

Labour Leader Challenges Legality Of C. P. M.'s Order

Mr. Chagla For Appellant Contends That It Was Very Vague In Defining Place

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court on Friday heard the revisional application filed by Vasant B. Khale, a Labour Leader of Bombay, who was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, for disobedience of an order promulgated by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The order under section 144 was promulgated prohibiting processions in the D. E. F. and G. wards, except the streets exempted therein, in view of the situation arising from the strike. On April 28 last at about 9-45 a.m. a procession of about 300 mill-workers, led by the petitioner and another, passed along the Elphinstone Bridge and turned into Sayani Road which was within the prohibited area, according to the prosecution. In respect of this incident, the petitioner was prosecuted and sentenced as above.

Mr. M. C. Chagla with Mr. Fulsattam Tricundam, instructed by Messrs. Manilal Kher & Co., Solicitors, appeared for the petitioner and Mr. V. F. Taraporewala, Acting Advocate General for the Crown, appeared for the Crown.

"A VAGUE ORDER"
Mr. Chagla challenged the legality of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order on the ground that it did not comply with sub-

section (3) of section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The order was vague in defining the place where a procession was disallowed. According to the provisions of the section, the order must distinctly specify the place from which processions were meant to be excluded. Instead, the Chief Presidency Magistrate had mentioned wide areas like wards. The general public has a right to know which are the particular places banned under the order.

FOR GENERAL PUBLIC

As far as an individual was concerned, said Mr. Chagla, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, had not powers, under the Act, to direct an order against the whole sphere of his activities. But when he made an order concerning the general public, he had to localise the operation of the order by specifying the particular place or places. This was the clear intention of the Legislature.

Mr. Taraporewala, arguing for the Crown, submitted that the order complied with the provisions of the section. The mention of the wards meant that the places were specified. A procession was a moving body, and for its purpose it was sufficient compliance with the law to mention a wide area like the wards. It was not necessary to particularly specify every road and street comprised in that area.

Further hearing was adjourned.

SUITABLE DISTRIBUTION

The first step towards economical reform, therefore, is a careful review of existing resources and requirements with a view to adopting an economical policy of concentration and to effecting a suitable distribution of a smaller number of schools in suitable places. The next step would be construction of well-planned school buildings so that each room shall accommodate about forty pupils.

TRAIN BOYS FOR LIFE.

Each grade of education should be suited to the requirements of the people and become complete and sufficient in itself. In particular, the secondary stage should be subject to satisfying influence of the University Matriculation; its object should be to train boys for life, not necessarily for admission to a university. With a firm foundation of primary education it should be possible to adjust a scheme of vocational education to the general scheme of education so that many pupils who now spend fruitless years in high schools and colleges would be diverted at an earlier stage either to occupations or else to separate vocational institutions.—A.P.

At a largely attended public meeting of the Traders of Okara held recently, resolutions were adopted viewing with alarm and anxiety the move of the Punjab Government in getting the Relief of Indebtedness Bill passed and strongly resenting the principles underlying the Bill.—United Press.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1934

THE UNEMPLOYED

The report of the Labour Office enquiry into Wage-cuts and Unemployment, apart from the light it throws on the Strike situation in Bombay, makes out certain facts and offers certain remarks about the cotton textile industry in the Presidency, which call for careful notice. One of the main terms of reference of the inquiry was to ascertain the extent of unemployment in the cotton mill industry and its causes. But it is a pity that the enquiry has dealt with this important topic in a half-hearted manner. The report candidly states: "As there is no agency, official or non-official, which collects statistics of unemployment, we find it difficult to arrive at any estimate of the total number of the unemployed in the cotton mills of the Bombay Presidency." "It will, therefore, be apparent," the report goes on to say, "that it is not possible to ascertain with the information at present available how many textile workers are unemployed in Bombay City to-day and any estimates are pure guesswork." According to such official guesswork, 28,000 persons have lost their employment in the industry in the City. This seems to be a serious under-estimate and investigations by responsible Labour leaders show that the unemployed in the textile industry in Bombay city are about 40,000 on a cautious calculation. It is deplorable that there is no official agency to collect statistics about unemployment and that the Labour Office has to be content with mere guess work.

Effects Of Rationalisation

While the figures about unemployment are admittedly a matter of guesswork, the report has little to say about the various causes of unemployment. It is obvious, however, that, apart from general trade depression, "rationalisation" has contributed appreciably to textile unemployment.

Joint Stock Enterprise In India

The latest Report on the Joint Stock Companies in British India, and some leading Indian States is open to the most serious criticism on a variety of grounds. In the first place, the Report gives information for the period ending 31st. March 1931, which is more than three years old. What useful purpose such utterly antiquated documents are likely to serve, in the opinion of their compilers and publishers, is a mystery of Indian Government, which it is impossible for its lay critics to penetrate. Its obsolete character is, however, not the only ground on which the document is open to criticism. In a blue-book of over 175 pages, the Report proper covers only five pages, while more than three-fourths of the book is taken up by an alphabetical list of some 7,000 odd companies still in existence in this country. With this view of the purpose and object of such a document, it is no wonder that the actual information of any kind supplied in the statistical tables is anything but enlightening, while the introductory report proper would be seriously misjudged if it is called illuminating. Apart from bald statements about the number, authorised and paid-up capital of the companies registered, or at work, there is little of interest or information in the Report; while the statistical material only adds their distribution in the several kinds of enterprise, and in the different provinces. The objections against the present policy of joint stock enterprise and its regulation in the public interests—the defects of the Managing Agency system, the inadequacy of information legally supplyable by certain classes of companies, like banks or insurance enterprise, the degree of popular response to the invitation to subscribe in such enterprise, and the fate of their shares or stock

ment, especially in Bombay City, where rationalisation has made the greatest progress. "In Bombay," says the report, "one of the rationalisation methods is giving a weaver four looms instead of two." Such a change cannot but throw a number of men out of work. Nor can it be said that those workers who have not been displaced are the better off for turning out more work. For, in many cases, rationalisation has been followed by wage-cuts; and the effect of the extra rates given for minding more machines have been neutralised by reduction in wages." But the report hazards the opinion, without facts to bear it out, that rationalisation has, on the whole, "been beneficial to the workers."

Striking Facts

The report reveals some striking facts about the ill-organised condition of the textile industry which is not a little responsible for its present ills. "The cotton textile industry in the Bombay Presidency," it says, "is composed of different units which, so far as we can ascertain do not act together in any particular except, perhaps, in their demand for protection." As a result of this lack of co-operation,

"there is no common labour policy and, therefore, no wage policy; still less is there any common sales policy, and goods produced in one centre are sold in another although the same article is being made locally." There are but a few signs of the bad management and the consequent inefficiency of the mills in the Presidency and in particular of those in Bombay City. We are aware that recently some attempts have been made to re-organise the whole industry. But these have been feeble and haphazard and such of the attempts as are calculated to lower the workmen's standard of life can hardly lead to real efficiency.

cerned. Against the companies with rupee capital, and registered in India, there are some 900 companies, with a total paid-up capital of some £742 million (1000 crores of rupees) working in India which are registered outside this country in addition to debentures on these concerns aggregate £134.253 million. The drain on account of these enterprises must be probably not less than 100 crores of annam, despite a note of caution in the Report to the effect that much of the business of these non-Indian companies working in India is outside India. Had the compiler given some idea of the proportion of the business of these concerns which lies in India, and that which lies outside this country, we might have a juster means of estimating the unseen drain on this account but as they carefully avoid even attempting to ascertain this proportion, the average citizen has no alternative but to conclude that this must amount to a very considerable figure. The drain of 100 crores in an aggregate wealth produced annually in the country of not more than 1,200 crores at the present level of prices cannot but be felt excessive and severe by the country affected.

We have already remarked that the Report is most deplorably deficient in any information that could be at all useful. It does not tell us, for example, from what classes of people, or through what channels, the capital invested in these companies is derived; how is the share-holding distributed; what are the most popular and successful devices for attracting capital in such ventures; and what lessons those who have the economic reconstruction of the country in their charge must derive from the experience already gained in the matter of financing joint-stock enterprise for productive purposes. There is, of course, no attempt at a summary submission of the results of the working of these Companies, their gross volume of work done, dividends paid, or the reserves built up. This happens, not so much because such information is absolutely non-existing in the department of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, but simply because one has never yet seen the utility of such information in the general development of the country. When will the rulers of India learn this elementary lesson of modern public administration? Or when will the spokesmen of Indian public opinion teach them this lesson in such matters?

ARMS AND NATIONS

It was a characteristically naive answer that Captain Eden gave in Parliament on the question of arms embargo. Since Italy would accept the agreement; not to export arms to Bolivia and Paraguay only if Japan formally joins in that agreement—to which 34 nations have signed their consent in principle—although she has hitherto done no such trade in arms, the British Government cannot continue to hold up licenses for export, for "they were not prepared to give an undertaking that this unilateral action would be pursued indefinitely and in all circumstances." The Japanese attitude is needlessly foolish and the Italian, reprehensible. But can the British Government be congratulated on threatening to encourage further bloodshed between Paraguay and Bolivia mainly because Japan does not formally promise to refrain from doing what she in fact is not doing? And what about the magnificent trade already done by a British firm with both the belligerents?

While Captain Eden was seeking to 'sabotage' the embargo agreement, American delegates at Geneva were trying to take the world a step forward in the right direction. They proposed a committee for the control of the manufacture and sale of arms, holding a country responsible for all manufactures in its territory and requiring that all orders and copies of all exports licences should be communicated to the permanent Disarmament Commission. What is more noteworthy is that they went beyond Mr. MacDonald's plan by urging that even national orders shall be notified to the Commission. It is not surprising that Mr. MacDonald should have omitted a check on the armament race, which, although indirect, is, in the circumstances, of the essence of necessity. But the American suggestion deserves immediate acceptance. Japan and Czechoslovakia are reported to be opposed to the American plan. This is unfortunate. But it is due to the fact that absence of sanctions—economic more than military—encourages recalcitrance. This is the tragedy of all International Conferences. A few successfully destroy all possibilities of agreement because they know that the many will be unwilling—thanks to national considerations of trade—to back it with sanctions.

CHARKHA IN BIHAR RELIEF

(BY SWAMI ANAND.)

The revival of hand spinning in India on which Mahatma Gandhi has devoted the best part of his labours in India has brought upon the Charkha a revolution in its plying processes and in spinning technique which is as complete as it has been imperceptible. The modern Bardoli wheel—leave alone Yerawda Chakra or the prospective one lac prize wheel in the making—though apparently the same as its old model, is in reality as different in its scientific and technical perfection as could be imagined. And yet the advantages brought about by these innovations have not travelled far and are confined to strictly limited areas only where spinners are intelligent and have means to introduce improved methods or appliances. The vast mass of spinners and weavers in the hundreds and thousands of villages of India are yet living in ignorance of the progress made in the direction of the improved wheel or if they have known have hardly any means to introduce the innovations and better their lot. They still ply the same age-old wheels handed down to them from their mothers and grand mothers and remind the observer of the old saying: "When Adam wove and Eve spun."

Primitive Wheels

The wheel used in North Bihar is extremely small in size hardly more than 12" in diameter anywhere. The total number of them in North Bihar must be over 60,000 at the lowest estimate. All of these are of course not plying and the number plying under the A.I.S.A. or other certified Khaddar producing agencies are no more than 20,000. The rest are used only for seasonal earnings, or mostly for spinning odd stuffs for home consumption. Most of these

probably done the same with the village blacksmith for getting a spindle which is worth 2 pice to day in North Bihar. She does not use gut to her carding bow—even where she has no religious scruples to interfere—for the simple reason that it would cost her something like 1 pice a month. She prefers to use the moonj grass string to her carding bow and spends on it infinitely more time which is her own and which does not cost her in coppers. The axle hole of her wheel has never known oiling in the whole course of its life. It would cost her to do so. I have seen locks of hair being put in these axle holes in place of oil in order to facilitate smooth plying and avoid wear and tear.

Utter Poverty

But these spinners are so poor that their capacity for introducing improved wheels or other appliances is literally nil. They can hardly ever think of more than two pice worth of capital investment. They go to the relief or A.I.S.A. centres and ask for 1 pice worth of cotton (preferably as a loan) with which to spin at home. After a few days they have brought the yarn to sell and again invest a pice out of their earnings for a further supply of cotton. I have seen these poor women picking up the tiniest swabs of cotton lying about or blown in the compounds of the Khadi depots or round the cotton seller of the depot or higgling with him for a bit in addition to the quantity weighed, with a view to supplement their stock. No improvement therefore suggested to improve their earnings which involves any investment on their part stands a chance of commending itself to these poor spinners. The wheels they use are not worth more than 8 or 10 annas and in many cases much less. Even this amount is not generally spent actually as a member of the spinning family has probably helped the carpenter in cutting and fetching wood from the neighbourhood and even for the actual labour gives him a quantity of paddy or linseed or castor seeds. She has

Extreme Poverty Compels People To Ply Primitive Wheels

Towards A Better Wage

Her capacity for investing, therefore, as I said above, is literally nil. The paramount consideration for the B.C.R.C. as for the A.I.S.A. has been how to enable the spinners and weavers of North Bihar to improve their earnings from the wheel and the loom which are in actual use in their cottages to-day, without expecting them to invest for improved appliances. The technical improvements they are prone to welcome and assimilate provide if they do not involve any expenditure or investment. They are most of them keen artisans skilled and intelligent in their own art and grasp the essentials with an avidity and an understanding which is amazing. The task before the relief worker who has chosen the Charkha as his medium, is to demonstrate the possibility of sustaining a stricken population by providing an easy and almost universal employment at home. And this not only for the time of distress but by bringing his own knowledge of the improved spinning technique to bear upon the village spinners by way of practical coaching without cost to equip them permanently for a better wage.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

5-5-3 PARLEYS

Although nothing definitely sensational has happened so far, yet the bilateral conversations started in London to prepare the preliminaries for the Naval Conference in 1935 are interesting to watch. Americans are reported to have expressed themselves as feeling that definite proposals are now due from the British. But the latter would rather wait. There would be nothing extraordinarily interesting in this discretion but for the fact that meanwhile Japan has reiterated her demand for the revision of the 5-5-3 ratio, which Americans are not even prepared to discuss, unless Japan gives "far more cogent reasons than what she has hitherto given." Britain, on the other hand, considers the issue to be "more vital to the U.S.A. than to herself" and she would not define her attitude just yet. Which leads us to wonder about her tentative efforts at neutrality.

IGNORING REALITIES

We admire the youthful and invigorating enthusiasm of the Punjab Young Congress Party. But we cannot agree with its criticism of the Congress programme. Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability, Khaddar, national education and organisation of villages are items which, so far from being out of place, have, in fact, the utmost "importance at this stage of the political fight." The last three items constitute the essence and substance of the organisation which the Young Congress Party seeks. As to Hindu-Muslim Unity and removal of Untouchability they are necessary even from the tactical point of view. One thing that is imperative especially "at this stage of the political fight" is that the main issue should not be allowed to be clouded by minor and irrelevant ones like conflicts between Hindus and Muslims and between the high-caste and the Harijans. The first essential of action is a clear desk.

RELIEVE THE PEASANTS

It is impossible to exaggerate the terrible sufferings of the thousands of peasants of Gujarat and Karnataka, who have literally lost their all, their homes, their cattle, their everything in the last national struggle. It is esti-

mated that nearly 7,000 souls in Gujarat and 2,000 in Karnataka have been rendered utterly destitute. Relief to these on the humblest scale to set them once again on their legs would mean lakhs of rupees, but it is the duty of the people of these provinces in particular and of the Presidency, if not the country, in general, to contribute the needed amount for relief. This is a purely humanitarian task and should appeal to all. For men of means to fall in their duty by both farmers would be heartlessness and ingratitude. We trust that the public meeting to be held to-day in the Jinnah Hall will bring home to the people of Bombay their duty by these farmers.

SUCCESS ASSURED

It was a well-deserved tribute that Mr. Asaf Ali paid, on his return to Delhi, to Mahatma Gandhi, "the saviour of the Congress and the prophet of a glorious future that awaited India." Mr. Asaf Ali rightly pointed out that we owe the adoption of the Constituent Assembly plan "by the Working Committee and the Board to the farseeing of Gandhiji who, despite other views, saw in it dynamic potentialities for inspiring and moving the nation to its appointed destiny." Mahatma Gandhi himself is reported to have said at Poona that his views on the question of Council entry had slightly changed for the sake of an early materialisation of the Constituent Assembly. With Gandhiji standing god-father to it there can be no anxiety about the plan. So far as the Congress Parliamentary Board is concerned, to which Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Director of the Indian Institute of International Affairs, has drawn the attention of the Government and the public. These unfortunate creatures sent back from British Guiana, Fiji and South India, are reported to be on the verge of starvation through unemployment. They are willing to go anywhere and do work of any kind which would ensure them a living. Dr. Sundaram suggests that the Government could arrange to send them to work in Malaya and British Guiana. But in spite of repeated assurances they have not yet done anything for these poor left-outs. This indifference is outrageous.

mediately after the Patna decision, is robbed of some essential facilities that he enjoyed in the same Dehra Dun jail formerly. We notice that Home Member of U.P., when asked in the Council about a fan, unctuously replied that Jawaharlal was provided with a hand fan. We congratulate the Home Member, but could he not have as well saved Government the few annas which a hand fan costs? There is always Jawaharlal's Anglo-Indian paper to do the service as effectively.

STOP RICE DUMPING

At a recent Conference called by the Government of India it was suggested that in order to stop the dumping of cheap rice in India, an import duty of Re. 1 and annas 4 should be imposed. That the danger of the dumping of rice is not remote is clear from the announcement that on the 30th instant a consignment of 3,000 tons of rice from Japan is to be landed in Bhavnagar port. We understand that this Japanese rice has been offered at a much lower price for sale in Kathiawar. It is time the Government of Bombay took measures to impress upon the Government of India to stop such dumping by imposing the suggested import duty in exercise of the powers vested in them for the purpose of safeguarding Indian trade.

FLIGHT OF REPATRIATES

Five hundred nationals of India are faced with starvation and misery. They are living at Akra Camp for repatriated Indians under most miserable conditions, to which Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Director of the Indian Institute of International Affairs, has drawn the attention of the Government and the public. These unfortunate creatures sent back from British Guiana, Fiji and South India, are reported to be on the verge of starvation through unemployment. They are willing to go anywhere and do work of any kind which would ensure them a living. Dr. Sundaram suggests that the Government could arrange to send them to work in Malaya and British Guiana. But in spite of repeated assurances they have not yet done anything for these poor left-outs. This indifference is outrageous.



The Privileges Committee is alleged to have imposed undue strain on Mr. MacDonald's eyesight. The charge is justified. The poor Premier was constantly made to gaze at the horizon of Imperial interests.

Mr. MacDonald has, therefore, been advised three months' holiday from official work. It is rather a long period, but any suggestion questioning the loyalty of the Cabinet to the Premier, of Neville Chamberlain and others to the National Government or of Lord Hailsham and Co. to Disarmament, naval, military and aerial will be utterly and absolutely unfounded.

Mr. MacDonald is going on a holiday as advised—make no mistake about it please—by his "medical advisers." And that's more or less that.

Let us hope that the three months' rest will improve his eyesight.

New Life Movement In China

Another cause of annoyance for Japan—and Mussolini.

"There is no Labour policy and, therefore, no wage-policy, still less is there any common sales policy."

These "allegations of an utter lack of policy are not reproduced from the statement of a Labour leader but from the Report of the Government Department Inquiry."

But this is all too hard on the poor millowners. They have all sorts of policies—only they were too modest to urge them on the Inquiry Committee.

(1) Labour Policy. Ignore the labourers' labour-organizations and their leaders.

(2) Wage policy. Pay the least possible. Mody will see to it that the world is told that they are the highest.

(3) Common-sales policy: vide Mody-Lees Pact.

The principal reasons given by Ahmedabad for a reduction of wages are reduction of wages in other centres. And "in other centres, wages have been reduced because Bombay reduced wages." And Bombay reduced wages because... but Bombay never reduced wages. It paid the highest in the world.

Regarding rationalization the Report says that it has been irregular and had made the greatest progress in the centre.

Progress towards being irregular?

But all that apart, we welcome the report because it agrees with our own view about the position, which briefly is, that the poor owners have received less—more therefore workers should respond by more-less.

Oxford has conferred the Doctorate of Civil Law on Sir Samuel Hoare.

Cambridge should take advantage of Lord Willingdon's presence in England and confer upon him the Doctorate of Criminal Law (Amendment Act).

THE WORM TURNS

Woman Cuts Man's Nose

—Headlines. The worm would turn if the man—but good heavens, how dare we turn!

At a dinner given by the Raja of Parlakimedi, Sir Samuel Hoare—he is none the worse for his Privileges Committee work, we are pleased to note—"urged that Indian landowners should study the history of landowners in Britain."

But not, of course, the history of land tenure or of the farmers, in Britain.

The Raja of Parlakimedi? Oh, he is a man—sorry—a landed personage, well-known by the banquets he frequently gives in England.

Says Mr. Brailsford in his latest book—

"The offer of the Round Table Constitution is certainly no proof that we rule India by consent."

What? Haven't the Round Tables already shyly consented in advance "To have Honour and Obedience?"

Advertising Man In Europe

—Headline.

It was about time too that the other sex gave him a chance.

The pyramids, it appears from the sensational discovery of an Egyptologist, were originally painted red.

The revolutionary discovery, however, is not being used as a proof of the antiquity of Communism.

U. S. Treasury Purchases Silver

Healthy Rise In Prices And Not Sensational One Desired, Says Morgenthau

WASHINGTON, June 21. Announcing that the Treasury yesterday had started purchasing silver from the General Fund, Mr. Morgenthau stated that the Treasury will "carry out the spirit of the Silver Purchase Act enthusiastically." He refused to estimate the volume purchased, saying it would be shown in the daily Treasury statement, but indicated that the volume of purchases would not be particularly speeded up, and there would be no set programme of purchases.

"We want a healthy rise in silver prices and not a sensational one, as the worst thing that could happen would be a collapse." He pointed out that last summer's speculation in silver "is an example of what the Treasury wishes to avoid."

New purchases will be used immediately for the issuance of silver certificates, but the Treasury does not expect this to cause or increase in currency circulation, but rather that the new certificates will retire an equal amount of Federal Reserve notes.

BASED ON COST PRICE.
The Treasury has announced that at least for the present silver certificates against the purchases of silver will be based on the cost price, for example if 650,000 was paid for 1,000,000 ounces, 650,000 certificates will be issued.

Whether the Treasury will take advantage of the flexible provisions of the Silver Act to issue certificates up to a maximum valuation of one dollar 29 cents per ounce it is stated is a matter policy and will be determined later.

MOVE TO RESTRICT FOREIGN IMPORTS

**Britain Will Retaliate
Against Germany's
Action**

LONDON, June 21.

B. B. C. HAS TO PAY £2,000 DAMAGES

**Well-known Tenor Libelled
In Criticism Of Concert**

LONDON, June 21.
The well-known tenor Mr. Ste-

HOARE PRAISES ERSKINE

**Raja Of Parlakimedi Gives
Dinner In Honour Of
New Governor**

LONDON, June 22. Two ex-Governors, Lord Ampthill and Lord Goschen, were present at the dinner in honour of Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare and Lord and Lady Erskine given by the Raja of Parlakimedi. Lord Erskine remarked that though he personally had not visited India, his great-grandfather who was Commissioner of Jubbulpore, was later offered but refused the Governorship of Madras. He, therefore, had a family connection with a great presidency and was looking forward to five most interesting years as governor.

He was especially pleased to learn that the great Oriya civilisation would shortly have an opportunity of again attaining the unity so long desired.

Sir Samuel Hoare proposing the Raja of Parlakimedi's health com-

PREMIER TO GO ON HOLIDAY

**Eyesight Trouble Again
Supervenes**

LONDON, June 22. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's medical advisers have recommended him three months' holiday from official work as soon as possible, according to "The Times."

They feel that the added labours of the Privileges Committee have imposed undue strain on his eyesight.

INDICTMENT OF OWNERS' POLICY

(Continued from page 1).
Professor Pigou and Dobb to show the inherent limitations of real wage index numbers and cautions the reader to use them with those limitations.

"Moreover, the figures of real wages as given above show that while the cost of living index number varies at Bombay, Sholapur and Ahmedabad only to the extent of from 1 to 3 per cent, and while the fall in the cost of living is the highest in Ahmedabad, the latter enjoys in respect of real wages an advantage of 43 per cent, and 39 per cent, over Bombay and Sholapur respectively."

The Bombay worker has thus suffered heavily both in nominal and real wages in comparison with his brother at the other two centres.

DETERMINANT OF WAGES.

"In studying these figures, one cannot lose sight of a few other considerations bearing on them. The first of them is that, in determining the relation between the cost of living and wage level for two different periods, one must be satisfied, on the strength of adequate data, that the wage at the first period taken as the base period was an adequate living wage in terms of the cost of living. The Labour Office report takes 1926-27 as the base period upon which it has determined the present nominal and real wage level and the cost of living index number."

But it has not shown, nor has it been shown by any other Government or other publication, that the 1926-27 wages were adequate in terms of the cost of living.

It is an admitted fact that money wages are slowly in adap-

workers have usually been given some more wages.

UNFAIR TO WORKERS

"This is admittedly unfair to the workers because where the latter are doing more work without the management incurring much additional expenditure, the more substantial portion of the savings should have gone to the workers. The employers may claim a reasonable portion of the savings accruing from rationalisation only if they incur any extra expenditure in improving or replacing the plant."

The employers have constantly complained that they were prevented from adopting methods of rationalisation by the workers. The finding of the Labour Office enquiry goes almost entirely against this complaint.

The report says that "with the exception of four or five cases where the (rationalisation) system has not been tried owing to the opposition of the work people, in the majority of the cases, it has not been adopted for technical and other reasons."

NO MUCH ROOM.

These "technical and other reasons" are, according to the report, the old machinery or the working on coarse counts or weaving fancy cloth. This clearly shows that in Bombay there is not much room for rationalisation unless the employers overhaul their machinery.

In Bombay City, only such methods of rationalisation have been adopted as put extra strain on the operatives while in Ahmedabad, "rationalisation has been particularly directed towards improving the efficiency and type of machines used."

"UNREALITIES" OF "REAL WAGES"

Serious Omissions In Labour Office Findings

Mr. V. H. Joshi, Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union, has issued the following statement:—

The findings of the Labour Office Report are few and to the point. They have found that there are wage-cuts and they are highest in Bombay. They are administered on the sweet will theory. The cost of living of the Bombay textile worker has gone down in such a way, as to give him actually more in the market for the reduced amount which he gets, and his rupee to day is in fact equal to eighteen annas of 1933 February. The wages were cut on account of trade depression and the lower cost of living. There has been increase of looms and spindles per worker, but that increase has been beneficial to him generally. The unemployment of about 28,000 workers which is the only unemployment is due to the stoppage of some mills, and is not due to the increase of looms and spindles per man.

INACCURACIES OF FINDINGS

There is a big office with a large staff behind these findings. And yet the findings are materially incorrect. One has merely to look at the figure of workers by Bombay Mills in 1927, and to deduct from them the workers employed in 1934 April, and one finds that the unemployment in textile workers is not less than

religious expenditure; (12) Burden of credit purchase.

SERIOUS OMISSIONS

It is not a fact that the Bombay Labour Office does not know that these items are essentials of the daily, monthly and yearly life of the Bombay workers. A large number of these items were included by this very Labour Office in its report of family Budgets published ten years ago. They omitted the item of indebtedness charges and credit purchases burden even there.

It is pointed out by the Royal Commission that 66 families out of 100 are in debt and the average amount of debt is equivalent to three months wages and the average interest charges bring a burden on the worker equivalent to 20 per cent of the wages earned.

The Whitley Commission while showing these things on page 224 of its report has not taken into consideration the cost of credit purchases. The figures collected by the Bombay Labour Office are those of cash purchase. But taking into account the fact that 66 per cent families are in debt to the extent of three wage-bills, it must be admitted that at least those must be compelled to purchase goods on credit. The prices of credit purchases are at least in effect 10 per cent higher than the cash-prices. Adding together this ten per cent to the 20 per cent interest charges and taking into account the omitted

Readers' Views

Bombay's Dwindling Trade

To the Editor, of the "Chronicle"
Sir,—A lot is being talked about the diversion of trade to Kathiawar. But it is amazing that no attention has been paid to the entrepot trade which is quietly slipping out of this port owing to the quota restrictions imposed by the Government of India. Bombay has had a very large trade of this sort. Slowly it has dwindled down to much smaller proportions. It is, therefore, incumbent on the authorities concerned to see that it does not pass out entirely. It has its advantages, financial and otherwise. Even the Government of the Straits Settlements while imposing quota restrictions has taken pretty good care to see that there is no interference with this trade. A Singapore cable, dated 12th June says:—

"The Singapore Council has passed an Ordinance regarding quotas for foreign textiles. The Ordinance is aimed against Japan and contains a clause establishing re-export duties in order to cause minimum interference with entrepot trade."

The Government of India has shown a lack of foresight in failing to provide re-export duties on similar lines, in spite of the fact that the Central Board of Revenue has an expert staff with knowledge of local conditions and it is most surprising that even after six months of the imposition of the aforesaid restrictions, they have been unable to detect this important flaw in their administration. This has to be remedied and that with greater promptitude than red-tapism would allow.

Ever since the restrictions were imposed, several thousands of packages of Japanese cotton piece-goods have been shipped from Japan direct to foreign ports which, in the ordinary course, would have passed through this port, benefitting the Port Trust by way of import charges and warehouse rents, the brokers and traders by way of commissions and profits and the banks by way of finance. The most unfortunate part of it is that along with the cotton piece-goods, other commodities are also similarly being shipped direct. Correspondingly the import trade from ports to which these goods were being exported will also be similarly diverted. It is no use waiting until the whole entrepot trade is diverted and then appoint Commissions and Committees to find out the cause of such diversion without being able to fetch it back. The Government of India can with a stroke of the pen issue instructions to establish transhipment depots. Will they do it in time? Is what I ask?—Yours, etc.,

TEMPUS FUGIT.
Bombay, June 21.

Joint Strike Committee

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—The Joint Strike Committee met last night to discuss the present strike situation. Hardly a few members were present. Those present were of the opinion that the strike had been completely broken. As all the mills were working it is impossible to revive immediately the work of the Strike Committee by bringing in new representatives from different mills. And neither was there the tempo for the revival of the General Strike immediately. Taking stock of the whole situation, Dr. M. R. Shetty proposed that if the General Strike could not be revived and the Joint Strike Committee cannot be made truly representative, the Strike should be immediately called off, so that the conscientious workers, who were still awaiting the decision of the Joint Strike Committee for resuming work might not be left in the lurch. The attitude of indecision was detrimental to the interests of the workers. It is time that the Joint Strike Committee shows enough courage and officially called off the strike. It is learnt that the Joint Strike Committee has postponed a decision on the issue to Sunday next.—Yours, etc., "WORKER."

June 20.

Stock Of Cotton

To the Editor, of the "Chronicle"
Sir,—The commercial columns in your paper are a feature in themselves, informative and instructive, the various trades and commodities generally dealt with in a spirit enlightening and those concerned naturally appreciative with a general interest manifested over same. In every trade in these days economic laws stand a subver-

sion with drastic changes, statistics have also maintained their firm and bold stand and every trade and economic factor has statistics to count upon, and those which invariably find space in your valuable columns, are not only elucidating but invariably tend to the conduct of the trade in the light thereof, and those referring to cotton serve a factor important, and it would be in the fitness of things that the same underwent a correct adjustment, for, recently the stocks etc., are submitted as being over a million, whereas as a matter of fact on a proper scrutiny they are not disposed to be as much but about 900,000 bales, as the computation under denoted will show and it would be proper if a requisite change on inquiry be made so as to place the position clearly before the cotton trading public, as statistics then will be appraised as their proper value.

	Bales
1. Muccadums and Indian shippings	470,000
2. In the hands of the Japanese shippers and on their account	55,000
3. European shippers inclusive of foreign houses	150,000
4. Sold but to be delivered	75,000
5. In the hands of the mills	150,000
Total	900,000

Yours, etc.,
VIRJI LADHA & CO.
Bombay, June 22.
(The object of the correspondent is evidently to challenge the correctness of the official figures issued under the authority of the East India Cotton Association and while we ourselves are not in a position to express an opinion, we gladly publish the letter and draw the attention of the body concerned to it.—Editor, "B. C.")

House Rents

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Very often a common argument is put forward by Government as well as other employers in justification of wage-cuts, that the cost of living in Bombay has in recent years considerably gone down. The Report of the Committee, appointed by the Government of Bombay to inquire into the question of wages and unemployment in the Bombay Cotton Textile Industry, just published, is not an exception to this handy but lame argument. No doubt, prices of commodities and other necessities of life have considerably gone down in recent years. But what about the house rents? House rent is the heaviest and principal item in the family budget. Have rents proportionately gone down? At least so far as the poor and middle-classes are concerned, there has been absolutely no reduction in house rents at all. And, therefore, the fall in commodity prices hardly gives any relief to poor and middle-classes who form the greater part of Bombay's population. It is therefore, simply foolish and most unreasonable to bring forward the excuse in justification of reduction in wages or salaries that the cost of living has gone down. So long as the house rents remain the same, this argument is quite meaningless.—Yours etc., "ONE AFFLICTED."

Bombay, June 22.

THREE PAPERS' FUND

Our Readers' Contributions

Our readers contributed the following to the Three Papers' Bihar Relief Fund:—

	Rs.
Hon. Sec. Shanghai Sindh Merchants' Association, Shanghai as below	466 8
Shanghai Sindh Merchants' Association	151 0
Messrs. G. Dossa and Co	101 0
W. Assomull and Co	51 0
W. Boolechand	51 0
D. Chellaram	51 0
O. K. Gidmal and Watalmal	51 0
J. Kimatrai	31 0
Pohomal Bros.	31 0
K. Hassaram	21 0
Mr. Hotchand	5 0
Total	544 0

Shanghai Dol. 544 at the Exchange 85 3/4 Rs. 466 8

Lahore—Even the camel, used to the intense heat of the desert, is apparently not exempt from Sun strokes, for amongst the latest victims of the Punjab Sun has been a dromedary. While grazing near the Mausoleum of Pir Bahar Shah near Sheikhupura, a healthy young camel fell to the ground suddenly last week and died of heat stroke.—A. P.

Sardul Singh's Reply To Critics Of Congress

Challenges "Anti-Awardists" To Produce Proofs Of Bonafides Like Mahatma

LAHORE, June 20.
"The decision of the Congress Working Committee about the Communal Award is just what it ought to be. All talk about the acceptance or rejection of the Communal Award must appear at present out of time and tune to those who are anxious to prepare the country to stand on its own legs," said Sardul Singh Caveeshar in a statement to the United Press.

WILL GO WAY OF PARTITION
"The Communal Award is being imposed on helpless Indian Communities by an outside Agency. The Moslem communalists, even if they were completely satisfied with it, had no power to retain the Award for a minute if the British Government desired to scrap it. The British have pushed forward the Award not in the interests of the Moslems; but in their own interests. The deat ear turned to the Moslem demand for clear majority in the Bengal Council clearly proves this contention. The unsettling of a settled fact like the Bengal Partition should not be forgotten by Moslem supporters of the Award. The Award will go the way of all diplomatic promises which history knows are easily made, and even more easily broken by the ruling authorities, according to their convenience."

BLUFF OF REJECTION
"The talk about the rejection of the Award by the Hindu and Sikh Communal bodies is all a bluff. They are going to work the White Paper proposals, however bad those may be, and along with those the Award. These bodies are not prepared to make the required sacrifices to get the Award thrown out. And as long as they are not prepared to make the required sacrifices, all their venom against the Award produces no other effect, except the embitterment of the political atmosphere of the country. I admit there are certain leaders amongst the Hindus and Sikhs who are really earnest to oppose the Award, but their number is extremely small, and their followers not very enthusiastic about their method of work."

"The Award, therefore, will stand as long as those who have imposed it find it convenient to keep it. The very controversy which the Award has raised in the country is a guarantee for its long life. It is amidst such controversies and bitter feelings that foreign Governments thrive; and he will be a foolish politician who will not thank and bless such a cheap plea to the maintenance of its power."

MAHATMA'S EXAMPLE
"Those who want to retain the Award or those who want to throw it away, if they are really anxious about what they want, they would do well by taking a leaf out of Mahatma Gandhi's book. All alone he challenged the might of the British Empire, and within two weeks, he saw those portions of the Award thrown into the waste-paper basket to which he took exception. But he was prepared to lay his life for his convictions. Are those who support the Award or those who are against it, prepared to lay their lives for their ideas and beliefs? If they were, no power on earth could stand in their way."

IT IS ALL TALK
"Let the Moslems, Hindus and Sikhs understand their real position. At present it does not lie with them to accept or reject the Award. It is all talk to support or oppose it. Let them first create the strength to make their will effective. As they say, more words break no bones; by very often even mere words create bitterness that strengthens the foreign hold over a divided house. When the Nation has gained strength, there would be time enough to settle communal problems. At present, all those who introduce bitterness by discussing such subjects do nothing but help in retarding the progress of the country to freedom. Those who want to retain the Award want to do so with the help of the British, and those who want to throw it away seek help to remove it of the same party. Both are helping to strengthen the bonds that keep India tied to slavery. I hope every true patriot will spurn such a course.—United Press."

ORDERS ON CONGRESS WORKERS CANCELLED

Ahmedabad C. D. Prisoners May Be Released In Four Days
(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, June 22.
Sub-Inspector Bapalal to-day served orders of the District Magistrate cancelling previous orders served during the Civil Disobedience Movement on Mr. Kapilprasad M. Dave, correspondent of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Chronicle", Mr. Indrawadan Thaker, editor of the "Gujarat Samachar" and Messrs. Baldeoas Patvary, Ramprasad Chandulal and Anand Thakor, local workers. It is understood from a reliable source that those who are in jail on account of offences of the same type will be released within four days.

WHY POONA POSTPONED RECEPTION

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, June 21.
It is learnt that the reception that was to be given to Mahatma Gandhi this morning, and which had to be postponed as some of the Sanatanists members of the Municipality obtained an injunction from the court to that effect, was due to a technical fault in the Meeting of the Municipality that had voted this motion with an overwhelming majority.

On the subject of novelty the Controller remarked that the applicant's invention is completely anticipated by a prior U. K. Specification No. 203971 by Mr. B. D. Saklaniwalla which reached the Library of the Indian Patent Office in 1924, i.e., long before the date of the application for the alleged invention. With reference to insufficient and unfair description the Controller remarked that the wording of the specification was obscure at those very places where it ought to have been quite precise and explicit.

NOTICES ON CONGRESS MEN CANCELLED

AHMEDABAD, June 22
Notices served on 12 local Congressmen requiring them not to take part in Civil Disobedience movement have been cancelled to-day.

Three of them are inhabitants of Kathiawar who were deported under the Foreigners Act and are now permitted to enter British India.—A. P.

SHAIKAT ALI FOR ASSEMBLY

Postpones Departure To England
NEW DELHI, June 22
Maulana Shaikat Ali who was to proceed to England with the Palestine Delegation, has postponed his departure in view of the fact that by the time the Delegation reaches London Parliament will have adjourned for the summer recess. The delegation leaves sometimes in November.

CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY

Maulana Shaikat Ali is expected to reach United Provinces next week on his way to tour the Rohilkund-Kumayun constituency for which he is a candidate in the Assembly election.—A. P.

HOWRAH BRIDGE & HIGH TENSILE STEEL

Middlesborough Firm Refused Grant Of Patent

TATAS' SUCCESS

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).
In connection with the construction of the New Howrah Bridge, Calcutta, the Controller of Patents for India by his decision delivered the other day has refused the grant of Patent to Messrs. Dorman Long & Co. Ltd., of Middlesborough, England, who had applied for a patent for an alleged invention relating to "improvements in or relating to alloy steel for structural purposes."

The opposer in the said proceedings was Mr. J. C. Mahindra, Sales Manager, of Tata Iron and Steel Company, the grounds of opposition being:—

1. That the nature of the invention and the manner in which it is to be performed are not sufficiently and fairly described and ascertained in the specification.

2. That the invention has been publicly used and made known in British India.

And the relief asked for was the refusal of the said grant.

Mr. E. C. Ormand, instructed by Messrs. Remry and Son, Patent Agents, Calcutta, appeared for Messrs. Dorman Long, Ltd., and Messrs. N. Barwell and Jyoti P. Mitter, instructed by Messrs. L. S. Datar & Co., Patent Agents, Calcutta, appeared for the opposer representing Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.

The hearing lasted for four months, and important points of procedure and practice in addition to the numerous technical grounds were gone into, orders were given by the Controller on the same. At the stage of the proceedings the applicants moved the honourable High Court for the Prerogative writs of certiorari and mandamus requiring the Controller to bring up some two interlocutory orders passed by him so that they may be quashed.

After a protracted hearing the Hon. Mr. Justice Remry dismissed the applicant's petition, and upheld the Controller's orders in a case holding that the instructing Patent Agent, Mr. L. S. Datar, of Messrs. L. S. Datar & Co., was a privileged person within the meaning of Section 126 of the Evidence Act, and that, consequently, the said Mr. Datar could not be obliged to disclose documents of his clients.

By his decision the Controller held that Mr. Mahindra had "locus standi" in the said opposition proceedings, inasmuch as he was representing the interest of Messrs. Tatas, that the alleged invention was not novel, and was not sufficiently and fairly described in the specification.

On the subject of novelty the Controller remarked that the applicant's invention is completely anticipated by a prior U. K. Specification No. 203971 by Mr. B. D. Saklaniwalla which reached the Library of the Indian Patent Office in 1924, i.e., long before the date of the application for the alleged invention. With reference to insufficient and unfair description the Controller remarked that the wording of the specification was obscure at those very places where it ought to have been quite precise and explicit.

"EXPERT EVIDENCE" RECORDED

Expert evidence on purely technical matter was produced by both parties from England and different parts of India. Mr. P. N. Mathews O. H. Supdt. of Tatas was examined as expert witness. Great interest was shown by the public as during the hearing of the proposed New Howrah Bridge will consist of High Tensile Steel manufactured according to the composition which formed the subject-matter of this Patent application and that the bridge is estimated to cost 2½ crores of rupees.

It was pointed out on behalf of the opposer that Messrs. Tatas have already been manufacturing a different composition High Tensile Steel, which has got a greater tensile strength and ductility than the British Standard Structural Steel, and that by the use of High Tensile Steel the weight of structure possessing the required strength is considerably reduced, as compared with ordinary mild steel.

BOILING WATER TURNED ON SICK HUSBAND

An amazing story of the eccentric behaviour of Mrs. Florence Adelaide Pratt, a daughter of Isaac Singer and heiress to the Singer Sewing Machine millions, was unfolded in the Surrogate's Court, says the New York correspondent of the "News Chronicle," cabling in mail week.

Her sister, Mrs. Margaret Alexander, of London, brought an action asking that Mrs. Pratt's \$900,000 will be set aside. No provision was made for Mrs. Alexander in the will, but large sums were left to three other relatives and to a great number of tradesmen.

Mr. Harold Corbin, for the plainiff supported his contention that Mrs. Pratt, who died in the Ritz Hotel, London in 1932, aged 76, was not in normal mind when she made her will by reading the deposition concerning her conduct gathered in various parts of Europe.

SAVED BY NURSE.
In 1924, according to Mr. Corbin, a doctor warned Mrs. Pratt that her husband, who was then extremely ill in a hotel at Monte Carlo, must be bathed only with a sponge and never in a bath.

Mrs. Pratt, however, insisted on putting her husband into the bath and when the nurse had left the room turned on boiling water. The screaming husband was rescued by the nurse.

Following this counsel alleged that Mrs. Pratt opened all the windows in her husband's room, making it very cold. Three days later he died.

Mrs. Alexander, who was known in the family as Daisy, had rooms below those of the Pratts, and it was her sister's custom to pound the floor with chairs and keep water running in the bath.

A BEDSIDE PRAYER.
One day she prayed by her

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Some Relief To Hawkers

The hawkers whose licences were to be cancelled by the Bombay Municipality and who some time ago paraded the streets of Bombay and made demonstrations in front of the municipal building will learn with relief that the present Municipal Commissioner proposes to redress their grievances by allowing them to sell their wares, in side streets in certain localities. This will serve the purpose of the hawkers as well as the Municipality. By the cancellation of about 200 licences which the Municipality intended to do, the Municipal treasury would lose to the extent of Rs. 18,000 a year besides throwing out the hawkers and their dependents in the streets without work. The Municipal Commissioner proposes to recoup the loss by providing new avenues for the hawkers so that neither the Municipality nor the hawkers may be the losers. The announcement in regard to the new proposal will be made shortly.

Coal, A Nuisance

Large cities often suffer from a number of nuisances. Bombay is not immune from nuisances. There are nuisances of smoke, noise, made by motor horns and tram cars, "kutchra" and stables, to mention only a few. Some residents of Grant Road and Dadar localities are put to a great deal of trouble owing to the unloading of charcoal which they find injurious to their health. The Municipal Commissioner, it is understood, has already drafted notices to be sent to the traders in charcoal and also the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway that after the monsoon, the Bombay Municipality would not allow unloading of charcoal at any other place except at Haji Bunder at the Bombay Port Trust Coal Depot.

"MAC'S" INFLUENCE ON DECLINE

Tory Plots To Kill White Paper Add To Premier's Worries

A political crisis in the autumn is now inevitable, according to the Political Correspondent of the "News-Chronicle".

It will seriously involve the personal position in the Cabinet of the Prime Minister and decide the future, not only of the Conservative Party, but the other wings of the National Government. In the end it may bring down the Government, he says.

At no time since the Government was formed in 1931 have there been so many anxious consultations in high political quarters on the Government's immediate future as at present.

These are not confined to Ministers but extend to front rank politicians who are outside the Government. Prominent Tory de'chards have been holding secret meetings recently at St Stephen's Club.

Discussion at these meetings has centred largely on Mr. Winston Churchill's attack on the Government's India policy and the possibility of an exclusively Tory Administration at the earliest opportunity.

Reports of these meetings make it clear that no effort is to be spared by Mr. Churchill and his fellow plotters to achieve the defeat of the White Paper policy.

In fact, they are cheerfully willing to bring about the fall of the Government if by so doing they can achieve their aim.

Other recent conversations among Tory Ministers and influential Conservative back benches have been devoted to the prestige of the Prime Minister.

The point of view in this case is that Mr. MacDonald's influence has declined so rapidly that it now prejudices the whole idea of national Government.

The prime enigma at the moment is certainly the position of the Prime Minister.

PROMISE TO ROTHERMERE
Apart from his spiritual weariness with the constant Tory pressure on the Government and the never-ending intrigue within and without his Govern-

ment, Mr. MacDonald is beset by three vital factors which may result in his early resignation. These are:

(1) His antagonism to the rearmament policy foisted on the Cabinet by Lord Halifax and other Tory Ministers.

Their attitude was responsible for the dispatch of Sir John Simon to the Disarmament Conference without a brief.

(2) His inability to curb the domination of Mr. Chamberlain and other members of the Cabinet intent on removing all trace of the last Government—of which Mr. MacDonald was the head—from the Statute Book, as witness the removal of the land taxes.

(3) His promise to Lord Rothermere, made both personally and through Mr. J. H. Thomas that reconstruction of the Cabinet will take place in the autumn—a sure prelude to dissension and intrigue that will irretrievably weaken the Ministry.

It is significant in this connection that Mr. MacDonald's own propagandist broadsheet, "The News Letter," has recently attacked the Government, both on the grounds of its disarmament policy and the withdrawal of the land taxes.

WHEN SIR JOHN SIMON SPOKE
It is an even more significant fact that the Prime Minister was holidaying when Sir John Simon made his important speech on disarmament on the motion for the Whitson adjournment, of the House of Commons.

One factor remains that, dependent on circumstances, may either precipitate the crisis or cement the Government.

That is the Indian question about which comment is difficult until the Committee of Privileges and the India Joint Select Committee have both reported.

But this can be said. If the Tories demonstrate still more decisively in the next few months their instinctive dislike of the White Paper policy, crises will rush on the Government with winged feet.

the losers. The announcement in regard to the new proposal will be made shortly.

Coal, A Nuisance

Large cities often suffer from a number of nuisances. Bombay is not immune from nuisances. There are nuisances of smoke, noise, made by motor horns and tram cars, "kutchra" and stables, to mention only a few. Some residents of Grant Road and Dadar localities are put to a great deal of trouble owing to the unloading of charcoal which they find injurious to their health. The Municipal Commissioner, it is understood, has already drafted notices to be sent to the traders in charcoal and also the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway that after the monsoon, the Bombay Municipality would not allow unloading of charcoal at any other place except at Haji Bunder at the Bombay Port Trust Coal Depot.

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COMMUNAL AWARD AND CONGRESS

Press Views On Working Committee Resolution

Well-Advised And Patriotic

Great satisfaction has, undoubtedly, been felt everywhere that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Aney, who resigned their membership of the Congress Parliamentary Board and the Congress Working Committee have withdrawn their resignations. The Congress Parliamentary Board had just taken a most difficult task in hand with the successful completion of which the honour and prestige of the great Congress are intimately connected. If, at the very outset, there had been such a sharp split amongst the Congress workers as was represented by the threatened action of the two leaders, the whole future of the Board would have been jeopardised. Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney have been, therefore, well-advised and acted patriotically in complying with the request of Mahatma Gandhi and other friends. This is just what people expect from men like them.—"Amritbazar Patrika."

Won't Satisfy Hindus

We are afraid that this resolution of the Working Committee will not satisfy a large majority of Hindu voters, specially in provinces where the Hindu community is in a minority. The Nationalist Muslims, who are not very many and who do not expect to capture more than half a dozen seats in the next Assembly, have forced the hands of the Working Committee to pass a resolution of this nature. They can go to their voters saying that the Communal Award has not been discarded unequivocally by the Congress but that, it has been allowed to stand, though as a necessary evil, in the absence of any agreement between the communities concerned. Their face has been saved by this resolution although their prospects of election may or may not have been brightened thereby.—"Sind Observer."

Storm Bursts

The clouds that had gathered over the Congress Parliamentary Board burst in no uncertain fashion when Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney announced their resignations on grounds of dissatisfaction with the Board's decision on the Communal Award. Mahatma Gandhi in his characteristically dictatorial manner sent them an imperative message calling on them to withdraw them and withdrawn they promptly were. It is a conditional withdrawal and the condition is one which is by no means easy to fulfil, but we will return to that later. From the very outset it was clear that the differences between the section led by Dr. Ansari and that led by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya were fundamental. Mahatma Gandhi has managed to bring about a reconciliation, but as the withdrawal of the resignations is conditional on the Swarajists considering the criticisms of the two leaders it cannot conceivably be a lasting one.—"Pioneer."

Right Lead

The Congress Working Committee have given the country a right and decisive lead in the matter of the Communal Award. We have wasted five long years in vain search of a compromise. We have not been able during this time either to bring round the communalists or to defeat them. On the contrary, they succeeded in forcing Mr. MacDonald's hands at the second Round Table Conference. They have got a scheme to their liking, a scheme atrocious from beginning to end and designed to divide and vivisection the nation. The time has come for the Congress to make an uncompromising stand against the communalists and their mischievous designs. The Congress must either discover a formula in accordance with the principles of democracy and the requirements of a growing Indian nation or surrender to the rabid communalists.—"Advance."

Contradictory?

We strongly feel that the Working Committee should have avoided the statement that the Congress "can neither accept nor reject the Communal Award," since the rest of the statement is clearly contradictory, so far as this position is concerned. It is clear from the statement of the Working Committee that the Communal Award is so definitely unsatisfactory, that even if the Congress may not categorically reject it under no circumstances

whatsoever, can it accept it. This being the position, it would have been enough if the Working Committee had merely expressed its opinion about the Award, and had reiterated its determination to find an agreed solution without suggesting that it could neither reject nor accept the Premier's settlement.—"National Call."

A Barren Sequel

The tone of jubilation amongst communalists, who make much of the Award, will decline as they especially, the younger men, realize the barren sequel of the political 'reforms' indicated by the White Paper. On the part of the Congress, there is one serious obligation, namely, that after the elections, the search for a combined solution shall continue. If there is reality in it, Muslim Nationalists could face their electors and say that the Congress will not accept any settlement obnoxious to any minority, that negotiations will continue, and that no formula stands excluded from the prospect of acceptance—not even the frame-work of the Communal Award. What is required is the organisation of opinion, of unity. There are no settled facts in politics, and when Muslim Communalists proudly claim that the Communal Award is a "decision," they evade the pathetic fact that it is not the last word; the Communal Award is not a national decision, but a challenge to the nation to decide.—"Hindustan Times."

Peace?

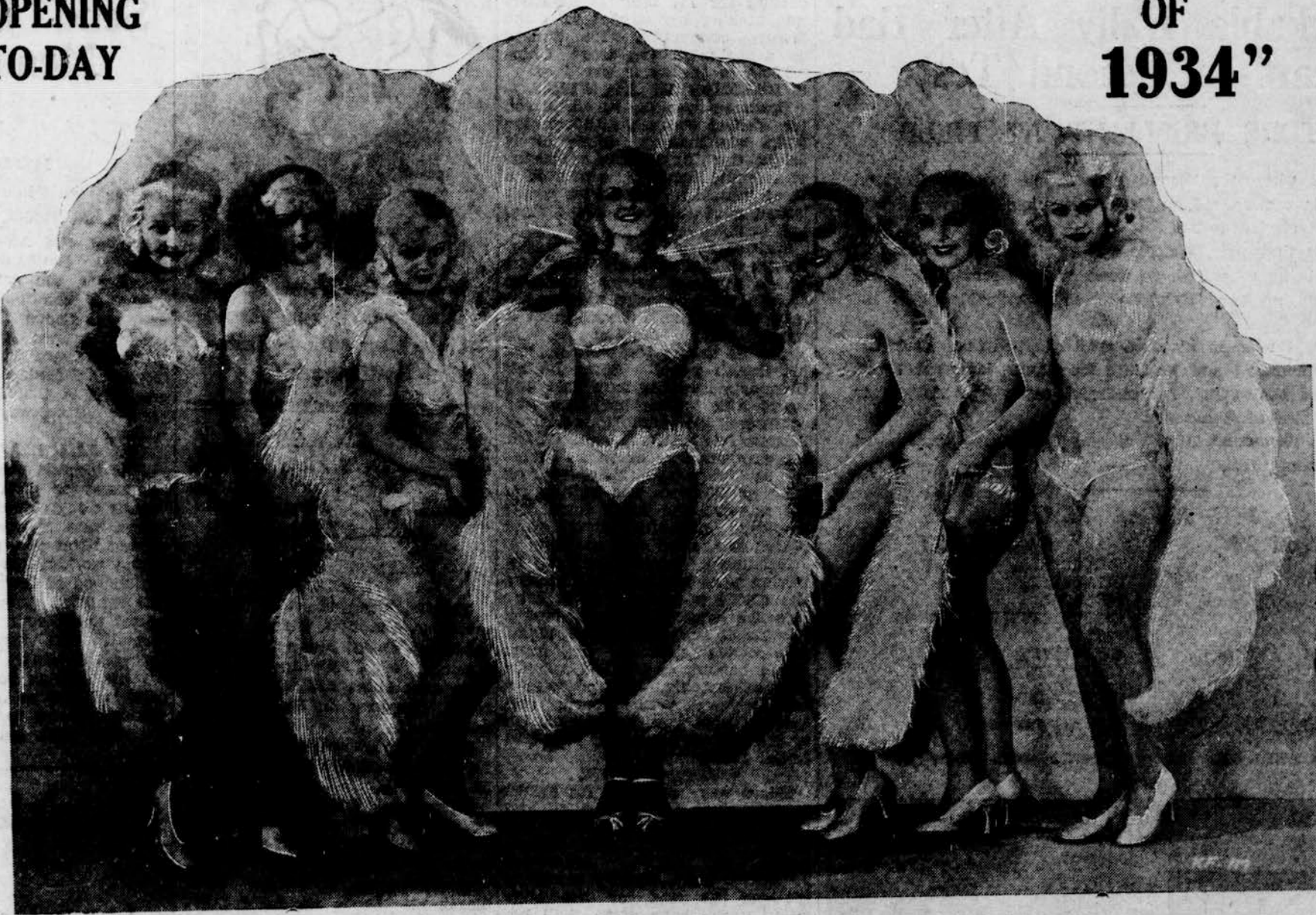
According to the latest reports, peace and contentment reign in the Congress camp. But for how long? The breeze produced by the Pandit has certainly died down, but cautious leaders are preparing the country for further such troubles. Said Mr. C. Rajagopalachari: "The Congress will have to face many difficulties in its election campaign." Mr. Aney does not appear to be very satisfied either. Although he has withdrawn his resignation, his capitulation has undoubtedly been due to the personal determination of Mr. Gandhi. But there are still the same convictions in Mr. Aney's mind. In his opinion, the Communal Award is still "vicious," and he is still demanding that the Congress shall take a firm stand by tearing that Award into a million pieces. And hence we may take it for granted that before long there will be another rupture. There may be peace outwardly, but within the camp there are many dissensions.—"Star of India."

Doubts Removed

It comes to this, then, that while the Board for reasons, which have been stated by some of its leading members, consider the present time inopportune for saying whether it accepts or rejects the Communal Award, it appears to have said enough to make it clear that the only possible attitude it can adopt with regard to the Award, if and when the time in its opinion will be ripe for the purpose, is that of rejection. On this point, indeed, as we have said repeatedly, there never was or could be any room for doubt. The Award is so obviously anti-national, anti-democratic and anti-Swaraj that no public body in India that knows its duty to say nothing about the Congress, which has identified its whole being with the evolution of a democratic self-governing nationhood in India, could for one single moment hesitate to reject it. Further the Congress is committed by express and unequivocal declarations, repeatedly made by itself or on its behalf, to the rejection of the fundamental principles of the Award. Ever since the question of joint versus separate electorates arose in a practical form in connection with the demand for responsible government, the Congress has definitely and unambiguously stood for joint electorates and condemned separate electorates as being in the highest degree prejudicial to the best and most vital interests of nationhood. How could such a body accept an Award of which separate electorates are of the very essence? Again the Congress, as befitting an organisation which stands for national as distinguished from sectional government, has always been opposed to any form of system of representation under which political power would be concentrated in the hands of a permanent, inflexible, unchangeable majority. How could it accept an Award under which in every Indian Province as well as in India as a whole political

PATHE

OPENING TO-DAY



THE MOST GORGEOUS MUSICAL COMEDY OF THE YEAR WITH 200 BEAUTIFUL GIRLS.

power would for all time remain concentrated in the hands of a statutory communal majority?—"Tribune."

Grave Departure

While our view regarding the substance of the decision arrived at by the Working Committee on the Communal Award remains unaltered, we are constrained to say, after a careful perusal of the Working Committee's resolution, that the resolution as such is not only unsatisfactory in itself but in effect amounts to a grave departure from those principles of nationalism for which the Congress has stood ever since its inception. The A.P.I. summary, in which we based our leading article of yesterday, was in this respect misleading on account of the omissions with which it bristled. The resolution consists of five paragraphs, not one of which will stand the test of scrutiny.—"Tribune."

"FEET FIRST"

(Continued from page 4). she is a poor little social secretary.

"Feet First" is a rollicking, breath-taking production. According to Harold himself, it is the "most hilariously funny picture" he has ever made. In this picture Lloyd's activities carry him through more than a score of indoor and outdoor scenes, some of the most amusing being aboard a trans-Pacific liner. The scenes were actually taken on the steamer "Malolo" bound from Honolulu.

"QUEEN CHRISTINA"

Re-appears At The Regal

The management of the Regal have given in to the requests of many of their patrons who were unable to see "Queen Christina" during its two week's run recently at the Regal on account of their absence from Bombay on holiday and are putting "Queen Christina" on for a 3rd week at the Regal from to-day.

Greta Garbo and John Gilbert are reunited as screen lovers after a picture separation of five years in the historical romance "Queen Christina" which opens to-day at the Regal.

The picture contains a story that Garbo has had in mind for several years and for which she explored deeply into the archives of Sweden's museums upon her homeland. "Queen Christina" is the story of Sweden's glamorous regent of the seventeenth century who sacrificed her country and her throne for love and religious motives. As portrayed by Garbo, she is a seventeenth century woman who might have lived in the twentieth century. On the throne she was a spectacular figure, who disdained the fashions and cus-

oms of feminism for mannish garb until love overtook her. The picture relates how Christina, besieged on all sides by wars, obtains peace for her country against the wishes of Sweden's triumphant armies. It is during an incognito flight from the worries of statecraft that she meets Gilbert, the handsome Spanish envoy, and falls madly in love with him. The love affair irks the entire nation. They demand that Christina marry Prince Charles, who is of her religious belief, and the queen eventually is compelled to expel her lover from the country. The woman, however, wins out over the queen, and Christina abdicates her throne to follow Antonio, only to find that he has been slain in a duel. The final shots of the picture in which Christina is shown sailing away from her homeland are immensely impressive.

Too much praise cannot be attributed to Rouben Mamoulian whose directorial skill has enriched the picture with a feeling of majesty which gives a fitting background to the stirring tale.

SYT. S. P. KAURA

Opens Field For Educated Men And Women

(From A Correspondent)

Mr. S. P. Kaura, B.A., from the Punjab, an enterprising young sportsman of liberal thoughts who has been keenly watching the progress of Indian Film Industry for the last few years with vast resources and wealth at his disposal, is now visiting Bombay with a definite scheme to develop the Indian Film Industry, which is struggling for want of qualified technicians and artists. Mr. Kaura has floated in Bombay the Gold-Mohor Sound Pictures, only with the object of producing perfect Indian Talkies with the help of experienced technicians. His aim is not merely to make money. Mr. Kaura's earnest ambition is only to work for the development of Indian Film Industry with the help of up-to-date Electrical and Mechanical equipments as in the lines of foreign studios, in which thousands of our cultured young men and women, of course with character and love for the art, can earn their bread honourably. Mr. Kaura learned and a sportsman as he is, though a Prince from Punjab with extensive property yet he is humble in appearance, simple in his ways and noble in his ideas. He is indeed a champion of constructive work. His charities are known in the North. His connection with Dayal Bagh Institution at Agra, the only Model Industrial and technical Institution in the country, wherein thousands of our countrymen and women are working in different branches of indigenous in-

dustry (inclusive of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering) is in itself a proof of his sincere intentions and laudable object towards the development of Indian Film Industry.

Mr. Kaura will forthwith begin production of a social picture (in Hindi) at the Film City with a powerful cast consisting of Shantakumari, Jal Merchant, Gulam Mohammad and others. Mr. R. S. Chowdhary, the popular screen Director and play-wright will wield the megaphone. Undoubtedly with this powerful cast, able direction and the help of modern mechanicle paraphernalia, Mr. Kaura can have a quality picture to the taste of all.

He is also making elaborate arrangements for the election of a studio of his own in Bombay. After putting it into operation with an efficient staff, he intends to have a studio in the North, which will certainly become a boon to our Northern Indian Artists.

"THE PASSIONATE PLUMBER"

At The Edward Talkies

A riotous Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer comedy farce, "The Passionate Plumber" featuring Buster Keaton, the frozen faced comedian, Jimmy "Schnozzle" Durante, Polly Moran, and Irene Purcell, will be shown at the Edward Theatre from to-night.

The story concerns the diverting career of a plumber who becomes the guardian of a Parisian beauty and is involved in a series of riotous experiences in his attempt to prevent the girl from succumbing to the charms of a handsome gigolo.

Keaton as the willing but bungling plumber gets into one absurd situation after another. Laughs galore are promised from the moment the plumber, soaked by his inept activities in the bathroom, appears before the distraught heroine, in nothing more than a towel to the delirious episode in which, encouraged by Durante, he engages in a duel with an insulted Frenchman only to turn the encounter into the most madcap sort of farce.

The comedian's experiences in a gambling casino, his masquerade as a doctor when caught in a compromising position in the heroine's bedroom and his hilarious attempts to get rid of small but nasty little dog are further high spots of the diverting film.

Mr. Mohd. Ibrahim in-charge of City Police Moga arrested Gujjar Singh a Jat of village Himmatpur, Tehsil Moga under Section 109 Criminal Procedure Code on Wednesday.—United Press.

"FASHIONS OF 1934"

"We didn't know what to give him



... until a doctor ordered Scott's Emulsion"

His illness was over, yet it took so long for him to recover his normal health and strength. His appetite was poor and he looked so wan and weak. Then a doctor ordered SCOTT'S Emulsion, and before long he was as well and as strong as ever.

There is no finer food tonic for growing children. Made from pure cod liver oil, SCOTT'S Emulsion supplies the rich nourishment the weakened system needs. It rebuilds wasted tissues, restores vitality and hastens complete recovery.



Look for this famous Trade Mark

Scott's Emulsion

of Pure Cod Liver Oil

COURT OF WARDS ACT

Object Of Amending Bill

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1900 has been published under the Bombay Legislative Council rules. OBJECTS AND REASONS Cases have occurred in which the whole of the funds in the hands of a Court of Wards has been attached in execution of a decree of a civil court. There is no provision in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, authorising the exemption from attachment of funds in the hands of the Court of Wards sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government ward,

his family and dependents for a reasonable period and the expenses of the management of the property under the superintendence of the Court of Wards. It is proposed to amend the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1900, giving Court of Wards power to issue a certificate to the civil court requiring the release of the property of a Government ward to such extent and for such period as may be necessary in the interest of the estate of the said ward.

A Washington message says: The Federal Relief Administrator has announced that a minimum of 2,55,000 cotton bales shall be bought for relief purposes.

England Master Australian Attack

Remarkable Rally After Bad Start In Second Test

VISITORS BRILLIANT AT FIELD

At Lords, where the Second Test Match between England and Australia commenced on Friday morning, England won the toss and elected to bat.

England's first pair, Walters and Sutcliffe, put on board 70 runs before being separated. Of these Walters scored 50. And although enjoying two "lives" he scored a valuable 82 in 165 minutes.

Chipperfield who, in his first spell of bowling, took the wickets of Hammond and Sutcliffe for 3 runs, later got Wyatt caught behind the wicket. A wonderful catch by McCabe in the slip disposed of Hendren.

Sutcliffe, Hammond, Hendren and Wyatt only contributed 68 runs between them.

THE RIVAL TEAMS

England XI

WYATT.
WALTERS.
SUTCLIFFE.
HAMMOND.
HENDREN.
LEYLAND.
FARNES.
BOWES.
GEARY.
VERITY, and
AMES.

Twelfth man—(Nichols).

Australia XI

WOODFULL.
BRADMAN.
MCCABE.
CHIPPERFIELD.
WALL.
GRIMMETT.
OLDFIELD.
DARLING.
BROMLEY.
BROWN and
O'REILLY.

(Twelfth man—Barnett).



C. F. WALTERS, the opening
bat, who scored a valuable 82.



M. LEYLAND who exposed
limitations of Australian at-
tack and is bent on scoring a
century.

(Special Cable).
LONDON, June 22.
Ponsford was omitted because he has not yet fully recovered from the effects of the recent attack of influenza and cold.

WALTERS & SUTCLIFFE.
Wyatt spun coin and Woodfull called—wrongly. Wyatt chose Walters and Sutcliffe to open England's first innings against the bowling of Wall and McCabe.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER.
It was rather windy when the start was made, but brilliant sunshine made conditions very favourable. Wall bowling with the wind opened to Walters who began the scoring with a single past O'Reilly at a backward point. It was, however, a perilous stroke and nearly cost Walters his wicket. The batsmen were watching the ball very carefully and the next scoring stroke was not made until the play had lasted 12 minutes when Walters turned McCabe (who was bowler supporting Wall) to fine leg for a single, the score being Walters (not out) 2, Sutcliffe (not out) nil.

SLOW SCORING.
There seemed to be little life in the wicket although Wall made one lift-up to Sutcliffe. Yorker from McCabe almost caught Walters napping, but Sutcliffe got off the mark with a single to long leg. Wall was keeping a perfect length and was mostly pitching outside off-stump, sometimes swinging away a late one. Twice the ball hit Sutcliffe's pads and the Yorkshireman seemed to suspect the pitch which was a little damp. The first change was Grimmett and McCabe at 9. Walters drove Grimmett through the covers to the boundary and Sutcliffe swept a shortish one to long leg boundary. After a half hour's batting the score was 18 for no wickets, Walters (not out) 12, Sutcliffe (not out) 6.

After a quiet spell during which Grimmett maintained perfect length, the game was enlivened when a short one from Wall flew over Walters' head. There was another laugh when the ball slipped from O'Reilly's hand and rolled along to Sutcliffe. O'Reilly had relieved Wall.

50 RUNS IN 80 MINUTES.
Batsmen were succeeding in their object of giving England a solid start. Although they were

very watchful, cricket was quite interesting. Walters was playing Grimmett confidently and he thrice on drove him for singles. Sutcliffe was a model of patience and took not the slightest risk in scoring. Walters however exploited many scoring strokes and sent up 50 of the innings in 80 minutes with a hit to the square-leg boundary off Grimmett. The batsmen now ran some sharp singles.

MISSED A CATCH.
At this stage a double chance was made, Chipperfield relieving Grimmett and Wall taking over from O'Reilly. Wall should have taken the wicket almost immediately, but McCabe missed a low catch at the second slip, Walters being the batsman to escape. Walters cut the next ball for two reaching his 50 in 100 minutes. Then Chipperfield slightly made amends for McCabe's lapse by successfully appealing for l-b-w against Sutcliffe. The first wicket partnership was broken at 70, Walters being then not out 50.

HAMMOND'S INDECISION.
Hammond began with a powerful offdrive for which the batsmen ran two and then Walters slammed Wall through the covers to the boundary. Immediately afterwards Hammond in playing Chipperfield was caught in two minds and making a weak stroke was easily caught and bowled. Chipperfield at this stage had taken two wickets at the cost of only 3 runs. The second wicket fell at 75. Hendren joined Walters.

EXPECTATIONS FULFILLED.
The expectations that Hendren would give Walters a stand were falsified on resumption, because with the addition of only 16 runs to the pre-lunch score of which Hendren scored 13 Wall claimed the latter's wicket through a catch by McCabe. The third wicket fell at 99, Walters being not out 63.

30,000 WATCH PLAY.
There were 30,000 spectators on resumption. Wall and Chipperfield opened the bowling. Walters was employing many wristy strokes, and Hendren scored quickly with stylish placements on the leg side. Then Hendren hung out his bat to a swinger and the resultant catch was magnificently held by McCabe an inch from the ground.

It is revealed, according to a reliable source, that Hammond was suffering from Lumbago and

would have preferred not to play WYATT OVATED.
Wyatt joined Walters at the fall of Hendren's wicket. He came out with his thumb heavily guarded and received an ovation when he left the pavilion. With an off-drive for 2 he sent up 100 of the innings after England had been batting for 137 minutes. Walters was making his strokes with the greatest confidence. He danced down the pitch and drove Chipperfield to the cover boundary.

BRADMAN IN THE FIELD.
Bradman was an excellent foil for Walters because, although the latter was making many lovely drives, the Australian, by means of splendid fielding, converted a great majority of strokes which looked good for fours into singles and twos.

Walters then had his second escape. Hitting too soon he offered a hard return catch to O'Reilly who, however, did not accept the chance. Wyatt made a sneaky start. Making a wild stroke he missed the ball and lost his thumb guard. Then he hit Grimmett into the long field and swept him to the boundary and again lost his thumb guard. Then Walters left with the score at 130. He gave an easy catch to Bromley at forward short-leg off O'Reilly. Walters was batting for 165 minutes and hit 8 fours. He employed powerful drives, and played to the leg very neatly.

Grimmett tempted Leyland by having a no longfield, but keeping the offside packed. A fierce drive into the covers, however, was a glimpse of the real Leyland. Wyatt now settled down to his usual sound batting and pulled a hefty four off O'Reilly. Leyland with a boundary past extra cover and another past bowler hoisted 152 of the innings when the play had lasted 190 minutes.

WYATT CAUGHT.
There was stoppage for drinks at this stage and then Wall and Grimmett took charge of the attack. Leyland hit Grimmett to the square-leg boundary, but Wyatt's boundary hit over the head of the slips might easily have given Wall his second wicket. Grimmett was played without undue difficulty and was soon replaced by Chipperfield who again came to the rescue of his side by dissolving the Leyland-Wyatt partnership. Chipperfield maintaining a difficult length kept the batsmen to occasional single. Some fast and slightly short bowling from Wall had Leyland at sea when he hit his second wicket. Wyatt tempted to hook or cut. Wyatt then jumped into Chipperfield intending to drive, but just touched the ball and was caught behind the wicket. (182-5-33). Ames joined Leyland.

2ND CENTURY ON BOARD.
Ames quickly got off the mark when the play was resumed after tea leg-glancing Wall to the boundary. Then with a glorious off-drive to the boundary he sent up the second century when the innings had lasted 255 minutes. Chipperfield and McCabe were entrusted with the attack with new ball.

REAL PUNCH IN BATTING.
Both maintained an excellent length and were difficult to score from. Leyland put a defensive shot dangerously near Bradman at mid-on, but soon afterwards reached his 50 after having been at the wicket for 105 minutes with a powerful high shot over the mid-off's head. There was now real punch in England's batting.

BRILLIANT FIELDING.
Fielding was brilliant, those who especially caught the eye being Bradman, Bromley, Brown and Darling who saved dozens of runs. The whole side moved like a machine.

The batsmen were now playing freely and hitting hard anything that was at all short. Sharp singles were run with Hobbs-Sutcliffe like safety. Indeed the limitations of the Australian attack were fully exposed for the first time. Leyland pulled a no-ball from Chipperfield on to the mound stand for a sixth sending up 255 as a result of 310 minutes' play.

SHEER DELIGHT TO WATCH.
Leyland's stroke play was a sheer delight to watch. His off-drives and shots off his legs were perfect. Ames also played a confident game, but did not risk his wicket. Before the close Leyland appeared to be intent on trying to get his century and Ames his 50.

England after losing half of their side for 182 runs before tea, made a fine recovery through Leyland and Ames who added 111 runs between them without being separated.

They exposed the limitations of the Australian attack, but fielding reached a very high standard. Bradman, Brown, Bromley and Darling doing splendid work and saving numerous runs. The whole side moved like a machine.

At the close of the day's play, England had scored 293 runs for the loss of only 5 wickets, Leyland and Ames being not-out, with 95 and 44 respectively to their credit.

ENGLAND—1ST INNINGS.
Walters c Bromley b O'Reilly 82
Sutcliffe l.b.w. b Chipperfield 20
Hammond c b Chipperfield 2
field 2



H. H. the Aga Khan
who won the Ascot
Gold Cup with Felicit-
ation on Thursday.

KEETON SCORES 261 RUNS FOR NOTTS

Middlesex's Small Total Against Yorkshire

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 21.
The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began yesterday: Surrey vs. Cambridge University: Cambridge 377, Surrey 158 for 1. (Gregory 73; Sandham 81 not out).

Essex vs. Leicestershire: Leicestershire 162, Essex 206 for 5 (Taylor 53 not out).

Sussex vs. Oxford University: Sussex 388, Oxford 210 (Chalk 57, Wellsley 7 for 109) and following on 7 for no wickets.

Yorkshire vs. Middlesex: Middlesex 123, Yorks 191 for 4 (Mitchell 102 not out).

Worcester vs. Somerset: Worcester 332, Somerset 101 for 5.

Derby vs. Kent: Derby 278 and 11 for no wickets, Kent 300 (Ashdown 64; Valentine 77, Mitchell 5 for 114).

Notts vs. Gloucester: Gloucester 226, Notts 478 for 5 (Taylor 60; A. Staples 59; Keeton 261).

Lancashire vs. Hampshire: Lancs 158, Hampshire 153 for 6 (Mead 54 not out).

Glamorgan vs. Warwickshire: No play to-day.

The match between Harrow and Winchester at Harrow ended in a draw. The final scores were: Winchester 166 for 4 declared 167, Harrow (no play so far) for 4 (Jounson 83 not out).

ELECTION BOARD RESOLUTIONS

What Congress Candidates For Assembly Should Know

CALCUTTA, June 22.
Dr. B. C. Roy, General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board has released the following for publication through the "United Press":

"At the meeting of the Congress Election Board held in Bombay on June 17 the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) Nomination of the Selection Committee appointed by the Board shall be final, except in those cases where the Committee is of opinion that the matter should be referred to the Board for final selection.

(2) In all matters of selection of the candidates for the Assembly from provinces the members of the Board belonging to that province shall be consulted before the names of the candidates are considered.

(3) All communications regarding financial matters shall be addressed to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

At the meeting of the Selection Committee appointed by the Board held on June 19 at Bombay, it was decided that all communications concerning the election shall be addressed to Dr. B. C. Roy (36 Wellington Street, Calcutta) for provinces of Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Delhi, Punjab and Ajmer and Merwara and to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai (Warden Road, Bombay) for the provinces of Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces and Berar.—United Press.

PLAYERS IGNORE
UMPIRE
(Special Cable).
LONDON, June 22.
At Queen's Club in London Championships there were an All-American semi-finals in Men's singles.

Shields beat Lott 6/3, 6/4.
Wood beat Stoeffen 3/6, 18/16, 6/3.
In both the matches friction occurred between the players and referees. In the former match the players appeared to ignore the umpire and make decisions themselves. In the latter match a

FALLS OF WICKETS:—70/1; 78/2; 99/3; 130/4 and 182/5.

"Sacrifice & Loyalty Alone Will Count"

Send Jail Returned Congress Men To Assembly, Urges Mr. C. R. Reddy

MYSORE, June 22.

After an hour's persuasion, Mr. C. R. Reddy, Ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, now at Bangalore agreed to stand for the Assembly as the Congress candidate from Chittoor-cum-Ceded Districts constituency known as Royalaseema provided there was a command from the Royalaseema congressmen and if Sjt. Doraswami Ayyangar Ex-Swarajist was not willing.

FOR JAIL RETURNED ONLY
This view is said to have been expressed to prominent jail returned Congressmen from Royalaseema who approached him to contest after consulting the Royalaseema workers when Mr. Reddy is understood to have said that only jail returned Congressmen should be set up in which case he would himself tour Royalaseema and throw all weight of his influence for his success however insignificant he may be and that it was greatest desire to tell the Government that personalities how-

ever great will not count in future but sacrifice and loyalty to Congress.

NO PLACE FOR FOR HIM
If no jail returned Congressmen was forthcoming, he continued, Congress should approach Sjt. Doraswami Ayyangar who was loyal to the Swarajya Party and also resigned when when wanted. He said there was no place for him or Mr. Shiva Rao who had not participated in the fighting programme.

Asked what attitude he would take if Sjt. Doraswami Ayyangar is not standing Mr. Reddy said he would obey the command of the Royalaseema Congressmen. It might be recalled that Mr. Reddy resigned the Andhra University Vice-Chancellorship as a protest against Government repression during the Civil Disobedience Movement and had offered himself as a Working Committee Member in 1930 and Dictator in 1932.

He is now a Anna Congress member.
Sahaswvktkt hrdsl shrdl shrdl

Rajpipla Owes Derby Crown To De Valera

Irish Duty On Bloodstock Leads To Windsor Lad Being Put Up For Sale

The Young Maharaja of Rajpipla does not know it, but he owes the fact that he ever came to own Windsor Lad to the President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, says a writer in the "News Chronicle."

Windsor Lad was bred in Co. Dublin by Mr. Dan Sullivan, a grazier in a large way and a butcher, from his mare Replenish, who ran second in the Oaks and won the Irish Oaks.

Mr. Sullivan likes to have a good horse or two in training with Mr. Perse at Stockbridge, and in the ordinary way Windsor Lad would have gone there as a yearling. But Mr. De Valera saw fit to refuse payment of the Land Act Annuities to the English Treasury, and the English Government, in retaliation, imposed a 40 per

cent duty on bloodstock and cattle coming from Ireland.

BOUGHT FOR 1,300 GUINEAS.
In the circumstances Mr. Sullivan decided to put his colt up for sale.

He offered him at Newmarket, and Marcus Marsh, youngest son of a famous trainer of Derby winners, the late Richard Marsh, bought him for 1,300 guineas on behalf of the Maharajah, who had just become a patron of the stable that he was forming.

Windsor Lad won by a length from Easton, who cost Lord Wollington more than ten times as much after he had run second to Colombo in the "Two Thousand" six weeks ago, with Colombo a neck away. The defeat of the favourite came with the force of a stunning blow to Lord Glanely and his trainer, Captain Hogg. Luck did not come his way.

JAPAN'S CLAIM TO ARMS PARITY

Out To See That 1935 Naval Conference Is Not Postponed

TOKIO, June 22.
The threat that if Japan does not succeed in 1935 Naval Conference in obtaining the revision of 5-5-3 ratio she let the London Naval Treaty lapse and denounce that the Washington Treaty, is published in the press here. Japan then will embark on an independent naval programme solely aimed at national defence.

It is understood that Japan opposed any sort of postponement of 1935 conference and the Foreign Minister told the Cabinet by Japan to oppose the holding of the conference at Geneva.

It is reported that Japan is not so opposed to Russia's participation in the conference as hitherto, and is willing that the question of Soviet's presence, also Germany's and Spain's be discussed from the European standpoint.

Reuter's London diplomatic correspondent understands that if Japan presses the expected claim to parity during the present preliminary talks, it might make holding any Naval Conference difficult.—Reuter.

PLAYERS IGNORE UMPIRE

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SIAS APPEAL TO VICEROY

For Permission To Take Out Tazia Procession

NEW DELHI, June 22.
Police having refused permission for a Tazia procession from Suwalan, Sias are understood to have telegraphed to the Viceroy and the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, who is now in Simla, to intervene in the matter.

The Police did not grant permission, because a licence had been issued for taking the Tazia from Chitli Qaba and not from Suwalan. It is understood, however, that a suggestion has been made by the police that the Tazia be taken in parts to Chitli Qaba whence it may be taken out in procession. To this Sias are not agreeable.—A. P.

"DEPOSE JHABUA RULER"

Telegram To Viceroy

DOHAD, June 22.
Mr. R. P. Persal, Secretary, Central India States' People's Conference, has sent the following telegram to H. E. the Viceroy the Agent to the Governor-General and the Political Agent Indore:—

Jhabua citizens have resolved in a meeting requesting the Paramount Power to depose Jhabua Ruler for reasons of maladministration.

Madras, June 21.—Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, President of Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks Association left Madras this morning for Amraoti to open All-India Provincial Banks Conference on June 23.—United Press

In both the matches friction occurred between the players and referees. In the former match the players appeared to ignore the umpire and make decisions themselves. In the latter match a



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'ASPRO' tablets are also a wonderful preventative for colds and chills and are simply top-hole for the nerves. I can never without a pocket and am continually recommending them to friends.
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) C. HOPKIN.
P. S.—You may use this letter as you will.

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Yours faithfully,
L. de B. HAY-COGHELAN.

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BUILDING UP OTTAWA SPIRIT ON SOUNDER FOUNDATION

'No Country Can Contribute So Much As India'
Says Sir George Schuster

LONDON, June 8.
Sir George Schuster deplored the concentration of Indian public attention on constitutional problems in a speech delivered at the Calcutta dinner in London. He thinks that the Indian politicians and press have misled the public about the Ottawa Pact which in his opinion is a gain to the agricultural masses of India.

The Finance Member with the Government of India said:—
"It has always seemed to me unfortunate, to put it mildly," he said "that, in times like these, such a preponderating part of public attention both in India and in this country should have been concentrated on discussions as to the form of a new Indian Constitution. For these are times when in every other country of the world the immediate problems set up by the unparalleled economic crisis have demanded the concentration of all the powers of thought and enterprise available to governments and public men.

"Yet how many of the leading public men in India have been during these last three years, sitting at the Round Table, travelling between India and England, speaking and thinking only in terms of powers and safeguards, special reserved subjects, electoral rolls and compositions of legislatures, communal awards and so on? And in this country the diversion of interest has been mainly the same.

ANXIOUS DAYS.
"Amidst all this welter of discussion the Government of India has had to handle the daily administrative problems, with its own attention greatly distracted by the perpetual task of expressing views on constitutional problems.

"No one who has not been a member of the Government of India during the last 4 years, could possibly realise the amount of time and energy which has had to be given to the discussion of constitutional points, to the preparation of memoranda for commissions visiting India or committees sitting at home and to the dealing with urgent telegrams as points arose, at all the long stages of the discussions.

"Doubtless it has all been inevitable, but the position is, perhaps not always appreciated, and I make no excuse for asking this occasion for emphasising that however important may be the problem of designing a new constitution for the country the task of more immediate importance is to pilot it under its existing constitution through the difficulties of the present time, and that in such times it is economic rather than political problems that affect the real well being of the people.

"In these difficult circumstances how has the Government of India performed its task? I shall not weary you with a long record. In the financial field in the first phases of the crisis our primary task was to avoid collapse and we pinned our faith to old fashioned methods of sound finance. I think I may claim that these methods have been successful and that the position has been now so firmly established and consolidated that it is justifiable to make a more constructive effort to encourage economic recovery.

Commonwealth of Nations as a source of strength and not of weakness to that association. Besides this all other issues fade into insignificance. And whatever one's views may be on the new constitution, it is self-evident that this objective can only be securely attained on two conditions first that political and economic partnership in the British Commonwealth is in India's own interests and secondly that public opinion in India believes it to be so.

"I have the most profound and certain conviction that both these conditions can be satisfied, not only that the prosperity of India and the happiness of her people depend on the maintenance of the British Connection, but also that the Indian Public will maintain the same conviction if the case is properly put.

There may indeed be some people in this country who regard these propositions as so elementary and axiomatic as to make it even improper to discuss them but it is well some times to test the elementary foundations of one's position.

I can only touch on the barest outline in a short speech but both politically and economically the case is clear.

"I would ask any Indian of the most extremely nationalist convictions whether he has considered what would happen to the world if British influence with its ideals of political and personal liberty were to go under. Whatever he may say in public he realises full well in his heart that all the ideals of this kind for which he himself is fighting have sprung from British origin and that without the strong influence of British power in the world neither India in its present form nor those ideals could survive.

"MUTUAL TRADE."
"Turning to the economic sphere" Sir George continued, "the considerations are, of course, concrete.

"Here it is necessary to guard against misconceptions. In both countries. Any one-sided idea of India merely as a market for British Goods is an always has been totally wrong and doomed to harm the interests of both the countries. The relation must be based on mutual benefit, and on that basis I am convinced that it can be maintained and indefinitely expanded. But much remains to be done in the way of educating the Indian public.

"They have been accustomed so long to hear their politicians denouncing the exploitation of the Indian Market by British manufacturers that they do not realise sufficiently the value of the British market to Indian producers and especially to the agricultural masses.

"This is becoming of vastly increasing importance as a result of the world developments of the last few years, for with increasing economic nationalism everywhere, no foreign export market can be regarded as secure, and in British markets alone, if the principles

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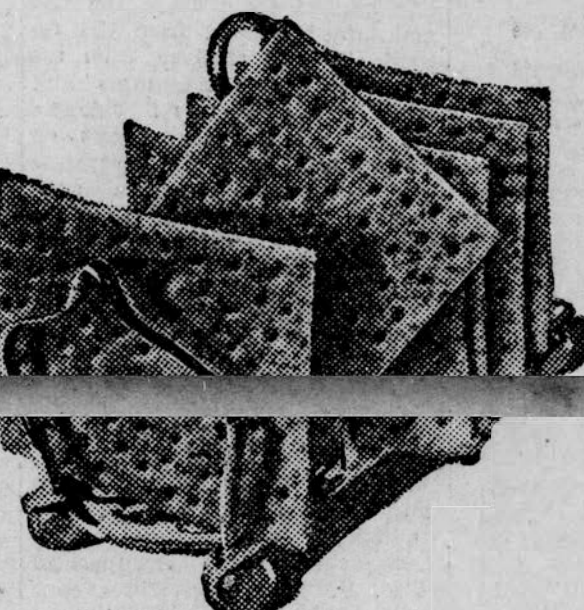
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those who understand the position, and that it should be regarded not as an isolated act, but as a fore-runner of mutually advantageous trade arrangements between the various units of the Empire.

MORE MISSIONS NEEDED.

The success of the cotton missions prompted Sir George Schuster to suggest the adoption of the system in other fields.

"Could not we have a broader trade mission to India, composed of far-seeing and sympathetic men," he said, "to explore the possibilities of developing trade in goods which India herself cannot manufacture, and approaching the matter on the same basis namely that the more British goods India can buy, the more can British purchasers help the Indian agriculturists by taking their produce? And cannot we go further than this, and extend the basis of discussion to the whole

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British Commonwealth of Nations, so as to build up the spirit of Ottawa on to a broader and sounder foundation?
"The ideal must be an economic plan for the whole British Commonwealth, aiming at a measure of economic rationalisation on this broad basis and at welding the whole group into one economic unit which could make the most of its own opportunities for production and trade and then use its immense combined strength for developing trade agreements with other nations, so that this basis of economic sanity may gradually spread its influence over the world. To such a plan there is no country in the British Commonwealth which can contribute and gain so much as India.—
Reuter.

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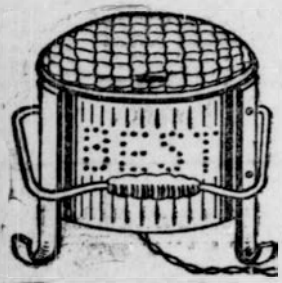
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Is Man In Custody Entitled To Interview His Lawyer?

POLICE OFFICER EMPHASISES, IN ABSENCE OF SUPERINTENDENT'S PERMISSION HE CANNOT

Magistrate Brown Thinks Otherwise

The sensational case in which an undertrial prisoner filed a complaint of assault against Inspector D. V. Raj, of the Princess Street Police Station, came up for hearing before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Thursday, as briefly reported in yesterday's issue.

The Court room was crowded and the proceedings were keenly followed.

The Magistrate at the end of the hearing asked the defence to be ready to submit to a charge being framed against the accused and to be ready to go on with the case on July 3.

Wadialal Monhalal examined by Mr. Fazal G. R. Khairaz said that he had been a Police informant for about two years and for the past four months he had been giving information to the Press regarding Sutta Khel. When he was a Police informant he had obtained from the Deputy Commissioner of Police warrants on gambling dens and had successfully executed them.

At about 9-15 that night he was taken to the Charge Room where he saw Mr. Horniman, Mr. Biem and Mr. Raghavan. Witness complained to Mr. Horniman that he had been assaulted in the presence of Mr. Shevde the Station House Officer on duty. Mr. Horniman promised to arrange for his defence and left the place asking him not to be afraid.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Mr. Horniman's Evidence.

Mr. B. G. Horniman stated that Wadialal was sent to him about four months ago by a person who recommended him as a reliable person to give information on "sutta khel". He had availed himself of the information given by Wadialal and had made use of it in his paper.

In consequence of a telephone message received on April 12 Mr. Horniman said he first got into communication with Mr. Khairaz and then with Mr. E. J. Biem and went along with the latter and his Secretary to the Princess Street Police Station. Sub-Inspector Shevde was there on duty when Mr. Biem asked for permission to see Wadialal. The Sub-Inspector sent for Wadialal and he was brought to the Charge Room. Witness noticed that the cheeks of the complainant swollen. He particularly noticed the difference in his appearance, as he had seen him earlier in the day. Wadialal complained that he had been assaulted by Inspector Raj.

He saw there was a clear red mark across the cheek. Mr. Horniman, said that Sub-Inspector Shevde and some constables were in the Station at the time. Deputy-Inspector Littlewood came in a little later, into the Charge Room.

Mr. S. Raghavan, Secretary of Mr. Horniman corroborated the statement made by Mr. Horniman.

Not Allowed Interviews.

Deputy Inspector Littlewood, attached to the Princess Street Police Station said that he had seen the complainant and that he was in custody at the Station on April 12 last. He saw on the night of April 12, Mr. Horniman, Mr. Biem and Mr. Raghavan go into the Charge Room. Wadialal was produced before them by the Station House Officer and he noticed Wadialal saying something to them.

He then went into the room where Wadialal was and Mr. Horniman told him that Wadialal was complaining to him of having been assaulted by Inspector Raj. He then directed the accused to be taken back to the lock-up. The Station House Officer was not entitled to grant interviews without the previous permission of the Superintendent of the Division but the damage had already been done, when Wadialal was allowed to be interviewed.

The Magistrate: "Surely the whole principle is that a man whether in custody or not is at any time entitled to take legal aid."

Witness: "Under no circumstances could a man in custody be allowed to see any one without the permission of the Superintendent. There is a standing order to this effect."

The Magistrate: "But the prisoners in the lock-up are in charge of the Inspector of the Station and not of the Division Superintendent. This point does not really arise in this case, but if I were asked to decide I know what way I would decide."

Sub-Inspector Shevde and Sub-

CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTES' CONFERENCE

Scheme Of Rural Reconstruction To Be Considered

MADRAS, June 20.

The All-India Co-operative Institute's Conference will be held at Annamalai on June 23, 1934. It will be attended by about 50 delegates from all over India. There are about 20 Institutes in India and each will be sending two or three delegates.

This session will consider the following subjects put down in the agenda:

1. Recognition by the Government of the Association for membership of the committees and conferences as also for circulation of Bills, notes and resolutions affecting village uplift problems, such as co-operation, indebtedness, marketing, subsidiary occupations and education.

2. Close association of the Co-operative movement with rural reconstruction work by various means, such as the starting of special types of societies, and the formation of rural scout troops at district and taluka headquarters.

3. Undertaking the organisation of adult education and literacy by co-operative institutes, unions and federations.

4. Intensive work for the development of subsidiary occupations in rural areas to increase the earning capacity of the agriculturist borrower.

5. Co-operative organisation of the marketing of agricultural produce to be an integral part of the "Big marketing drive" contemplated by the Government.

LIFE INSURANCE.

6. Recognition of Life Insurance as of fundamental importance in the co-operative organisation of credit based on land mortgage or otherwise rural or urban.

7. Effective supervision over rural co-operative credit societies through the institutes, unions and federations.

8. Review of the resolution of the second All-India Co-operative Conference on Audit.

9. Systematic organisation of co-operative publications, statistics, charts, etc., by appointment of a Central Publication Committee.

10. Systematisation of Co-operative education, central and provincial, the starting of colleges and training institutes and holding all-India examinations.

11. Separation of Urban Credit Structure by permitting separate central and apex urban banks.

12. Promotion of an All-India Co-operative Investment Trust.

13. Change of date of the All-India Co-operators' Day—United Press.

INDIAN ARTS SHOULD BE SAFEGUARDED

Sir Radhakrishnan Supports Atiya Begum's Plea

From A Correspondent.

A distinguished and representative gathering assembled to greet Sir Radhakrishnan on Wednesday at "Alwani" Riffat.

Atiya Begum in welcoming said that England was dull-witted and behind times as compared with other progressive countries, but had the redeeming point of creating an Oxford which, in its turn, had the good sense to appreciate what should be appreciated and it is for the last three years that Sir Radhakrishnan was invited to lecture in the Universities. And the 3 Arts has had the privilege of securing him for its placard.

It is said that Sir Radhakrishnan is a living force in his writings of philosophy and is a great orator, but dry philosophy could not possibly penetrate dull comprehension. He was a born poet, artist and musician.

"The genius of Radhakrishnan as an orator is equal to none, and the despair of Oxford. He has yet to perform his mission of securing the liberation of India through cultural pursuits."

The classical programme of entertainment comprising of "Bulbul-Tarang" by Mr. Fakir Mohammed, the melodious songs of Mohammed Ahmed, and Sitaradevi's marvellous exposition of Shastri Nautches were much appreciated by the audience.

Sir Radhakrishnan's oration was, as usual, "a masterpiece." He said, "Men hustled and brought confusions and wars, and women hustled and smoothed the disturbances. Mme. Atiya Begum has achieved a supreme success in the creation of a platform for creative talent, and she is quite right in maintaining that India's profound cultures and arts should be safeguarded for the regeneration of the country."

Inspector Mangaloreker then gave evidence.

At this stage the Magistrate adjourned the case to July 3.

Mr. Fazal G. R. Khairaz with Mr. E. J. Biem, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. S. Billimoria defended the accused.

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DHABI TALAO PAREL

AVE STATE FROM FINANCIAL CRASH

Dhrangadhra State People's S. C. S. To Viceroy

AHMEDABAD, June 22.
There has been much speculation regarding the successor of the Diwan of Dhrangadhra who

has retired from his post and has been awarded pension. While more than three names have been suggested by different organisations, the Dhrangadhra State People's Mandal has sent a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy requesting him to appoint an Administrator instead of Dewan and to save the Dhrangadhra State from financial crash.—United Press.

**THUNDER-STORMS
IN BIHAR****Monsoon Will Continue To
Be Strong in Konkans**

POONA, June 22.

The monsoon has been strong along the west coast of the Peninsula and in Bengal and Assam and active in Burma. Widespread thunderstorms are again reported from Central India, Bihar and Orissa and United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Central Provinces, Konkans and Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, East United Provinces and Malabar. A few falls of rain have also occurred in Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, West Central India, East and North Punjab, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL. Amherst four inches; Bhamo, Gwa three; Kyaukpada two; Ta-vo and Myittha one and a half; Akyab one; Cherrapunji nine; Chittagong four; Narayan-ganj three; Gauhati, Silchar, Cox's Bazar, Dinaipur and Shillong two; Sibsagar and Jessore one and a half; Hazaribagh one; Dhera Dun five; Khandwa three; Jubbulpore two; Gorakhpur and Jagdaipur one and a half; Pendra one; Veraval one; Raigarh nine; Bombay four; Mahabaleswar, Mangalore, and Calicut three; Mar-magao and Karwar two; Khand-sa one and a half and Mercara one.

FORECAST.

The monsoon will continue to be strong in Malabar, Konkans, Assam and Bengal and strengthen in Burma. Rainfall will increase in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and United Provinces and thundershowers will extend generally in North-west India. Local showers will also occur in the central parts of the country and Deccan.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING. Heavy rain will continue in West Coast of the Peninsula, Lower Burma and Southeast Bengal.—A. P.

**DEPRESSION MOVES
TO CATCH****Ratnagiri Records 11 Inches
Of Rain During Week**

POONA, June 21.

The monsoon was strong along the west coast of the peninsula and Bengal, Assam and upper Burma during the week ending 20th June. The shallow depression that lay off the Konkans last week moved slowly northwards to Cutch and caused heavy rain along the Kathiawar coast. It also helped the inflow of moist air into the central parts of the country, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Rajputana and the western Himalayas where widespread thunderstorms occurred.

**NOTEWORTHY HEAVY RAIN
FALLS**

Ratnagiri 6 inches on 13th and 5 inches on 19th; Veraval 5 inches both on 17th and 18th; Cox's Bazar 8 inches; Mymen-singh and Darjeeling 5 inches each on 13th; Barisal 5 inches; Narayanganj 7 inches on 14th; Cherrapunji 12 inches on 14th; 21 inches on 18th and 25 inches the next day; Shillong 16 inches and Tezpur 5 inches on 19th. The western disturbance has passed away eastwards through the extreme north.

The day temperature remained above normal in Central India, the United Provinces, Rajputana and the Punjab for the first three days.—A. P.

**BIG FALL IN CITY'S TEMPERA-
TURE.**

8.8 DEGREES BELOW NORMAL RECORDED AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY. Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 22nd June 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.11
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.6 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.0 degrees 3.5 below normal.
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.5 degrees 2.0 below normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 93 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 243 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 4.06 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 20.23 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 20.27 inches.
Weather remarks:—Rain and Dis-tant lightning

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

22ND JUNE 1934
At 6-7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read inches and a compensated aneroid inches.
For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

**CUTS OF SALARIES
CONTEMPLATED****Thana Municipality's
Financial Stringency**

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, June 22

At a meeting of the Thana Municipality held on Wednesday evening, Mr. B. H. Shringarpure presiding, the question whether a cut should be effected in the salaries of the municipal employees was considered.

Mr. P. M. Lombar's motion, seconded by Mr. N. T. Keekar, contemplated a cut of five per cent in the salaries of those employees drawing Rs. 70 upto 149 and that of 10 per cent in case of those whose salaries were Rs. 150 and above, in view of the financial stringency, which necessitated stoppage of works.

Mr. F. S. Patel moved an amendment that in view of the financial stringency a cut of three per cent be effected in the salaries of those drawing Rs. 40 upto Rs. 59 and that of five per cent in case of those who draw salaries of Rs. 60 and above.

The amendment failed for want of a seconder. Mr. Cassamali, Fakhalli Thana-wala moved that the consideration of the question be adjourned and it should be sent to the Standing Committee.

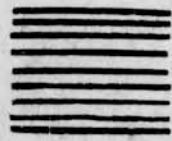
Mr. Shaikh Moosa Usman raised a point of order whether the proposition of Mr. Lombar was in order in view of the fact that the cut proposed had no definite period for which it was to remain in force.

The president overruled the point of order and stated that the cut in the proposition was to remain till finances of the municipality were in unsound condition and therefore though a definite period was not mentioned, still it could not be said that the municipality was not competent to pass such a resolution.

When put to vote, seven councillors voted for the adjournment motion four against, while three did not vote.

Mr. Thanawalla's adjournment motion was declared carried by a majority, after which the meeting was dissolved by the president.

With a view to encourage swadeshi industries, workers of Rajkot have decided to hold a swadeshi exhibition during Janmas-thami festival when thousands of people gather here from surrounding villages and city, for taking part in the annuals fair.

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The woman who wants to look young must taboo massage creams and liquid rouge. She will only harden the structure of her face and destroy the fine texture of the skin," said Mrs. Margaret Holmes, the well-known author.

Reputable physicians have declared that if she indulges in artificial methods she risks losing her health," she continued. A perfectly natural method of treating a bad complexion is by using ordinary mercerized wax, as this adds nothing to the complexion, but takes from it instead. This wax, obtainable at any chemist's, flakes off the sallow or blotchy outer skin in fine particles, gently, without harming the skin beneath, which gradually makes its appearance. The brilliantly beautiful complexion thus obtained is a new one—quite different from a patched-up old complexion. This is one way to retain youthful looks.

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Why Simla Rejected Mysore's Request

Patiala May Also Ask Her Securities To Be Treated As Trustee Securities, Argue Political Authorities

SIMLA, June 21. The Secretariat authorities here are puzzled a little over a question of first-class importance, raised by the Mysore Government who have asked their securities to be treated as trustee securities and the Imperial Bank to be authorized to admit the securities of Mysore for the purposes of investment.

The Mysore State keeps its budget on a sound basis and provides a generous sinking fund. The Simla authorities are agreed that Mysore fulfills all strict canons of financial prudence and that the Secretariat is unable to concede Mysore its legitimate request.

WHAT ABOUT PATIALA?

The argument of political authorities who generally have a say in these matters is that, if Mysore is given this right, Mysore may be solvent and Patiala may be insolvent. They also feel delicacy about making distinction between one State and another and fear that, if they accept the securities of one State and refuse to accept those of

the other, it would be regarded as an act of unfriendliness to the State so denied.

Further in political parlance, it is accepted on principle that all the States run well until they are taken over by Paramount Power, and that this being a technical position, they would find it difficult to make distinction between one State and another. And yet, they know that there are some States which are well-governed and solvent and the others are not.

THIS CONUNDRUM.

There seems a little chance of this conundrum being solved for some time, but when the Reserve Bank establishes itself as an independent institution it may, of its own accord apply financial principles and make distinction between one class of clients and another.

However, for the moment, Mysore will probably be told that the Paramount Power does not put premium on progress and solvency of a State. If so, it would only mean that Simla will put a discount on financial solvency and good management of a State.—A.P. Special.

FROM BIHAR TO ASSEMBLY

Well-known Congress Leaders To Contest Coming Elections

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, June 21. On the return of Babu Rajendra Prasad to-night, or to-morrow, and Sri. Srikrishna Sinha in a day or two the question of selection of Congress candidates for the coming Assembly election will receive serious attention which has not been possible so far, owing to former's bereavement, and the latter's illness.

The matter, however, has been freely discussed in Congress circles for some time, but up to the present, only an indication of the trend of opinion in regard to the probable candidates can be attempted.

RAJENDRA BABU NOT TO STAND.

Two foremost Congress leaders Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sri. Brajkishore Prasad will not, of course, stand from what can be gathered. The prevailing view seems to be that Sri. Deepnarayan Sinha will contest the Bhagalpur constituency; for Gaya Monghyr and Muzaffarpur-cum-Chhapara constituencies the choice is likely—almost certainly—to fall on two well-known Congress leaders, Sri. Srikrishna Sinha and Ramdayalu Singh. In case of their inability to stand alternative names may be thought of, and in that case for Muzaffarpur-cum-Chhapara constituency Sri. Bipin Sinha another well-known Congressman may be selected for Patna Shahabad.

EXERTION OF PRESSURE.

Great pressure is being brought to bear on Sri. Anugraha Narayan Sinha, the right hand man of Babu Rajendra Prasad to stand, and his Congress colleagues are hopeful that their influence may prevail. In case it does not, the obvious choice is Sarangdhar Sinha, another well-known Congressman. The position seems rather uncertain about Sarangdhar-Darbhanga constituency, but among other names, that of Sri. Satyanarayan Sinha, a prominent Congressman of Darbhanga, seems to find support for Chotanagpur.

Congress opinion is strongly in favour of selection of Babu Ramnarayan Singh, a Congress leader of Hazaribagh, who will be released from jail in the first week of July.

ATTITUDE OF BIHAR UNITED PARTY.

So far the Bihar United Party whose leader is Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga (the Party was started with official blessings) has not so far shown its hand, but it is understood that many influential members of the Party would like to keep away the Party from turmoil of elections. A matter of piquant interest is the way in which some of the sitting members of the Assembly are courting the favour of both Congress and the Bihar United Party, as well as the Hindu Sabha and the names of at least two of such members are being mentioned. The Hindu Sabha's attitude is not yet clear, but Jagat Narayan Lal, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha is stated to be certain to contest the Patna-Shahabad constituency.

MUSLIMS NOT INACTIVE.

As for the Mahomedan seats, Nationalist Muslims are not inactive, and the chances are that Maulana Shafi Daudi is almost certain to be strongly opposed. Not only by some one on behalf of Nationalist Muslims, but also from some one out of his own party. All adherents of Kumar Rajivaranjan Prasad Sinha, Independent-minded Zamindar of Surajpura, is being persuaded by enlightened Zamindars and others to stand, and he might do so.

MUSLIM FAMILY POISONED

One Woman Dies, Four Others Removed To Hospital

KARACHI, June 22. The woeful case of a Muslim family all members whereof, were removed to the hospital last night, was narrated by the Police, who on investigation, found them to be cases of poisoning.

It is stated that the women of the family prepared meals as usual last night; but when they took their meals, all five of them became unconscious.

The Police, on hearing this, came to the scene, but, by that time one woman had already died and was being taken for burial.

The Police took charge of her dead body and the post mortem examination revealed it to be a case of "Dhatura" poisoning.—Associated Special.

WOMAN FATALLY STABBED

Burglar Decamps With Cash And Ornaments

LUCKNOW, June 21.

A gruesome murder was committed yesterday evening when the wife of Mr. Santosh Kumar Mukerji, Assistant in the Stores Department of the E. I. Railway was fatally stabbed by a burglar. Mr. Mukerji was out of the station at the time and the victim was alone in the house with her 8 months' old baby.

It appears that the incessant crying of the child attracted the attention of the neighbours who on entering the house found the woman lying in a pool of blood.

The murderer is stated to have decamped with cash and ornaments.—A. P.

"TERRORIST GRIP ON YOUTH"

Bengal Govt. Resolution On Jail Dept. Report

CALCUTTA, June 21.

"The number of terrorist convicts, which at the beginning of this year was 225, stood at its close at 433 and this after 88 have been removed to Andamans.

The total number of such convicts admitted to prisons during the year was no less than 741. An unwelcome reminder of the grip that terrorism has gained on youth of country," says a resolution of the Bengal Government on the Report of Administration of the Jail Department for the year 1933.—United Press.

PLIGHT OF AHMEDABAD HARIJANS

Deputation Awaits On Municipal President

AHMEDABAD, June 22.

A deputation of Harijan Workers waited upon the Ahmedabad Municipality President Mr. B. P. Thakore in order to explain the difficulties and disabilities suffered by the Harijans of various localities.

The deputation put before the President various suggestions which would ameliorate the condition of Harijans.

It was suggested by the deputations that the Municipality should allow the Harijan sweepers salaries for the months in which they went for their deliveries and arrange for books and school fees for Harijan boys.

Mr. Thakore assured the workers that he would try to do everything that was in his power.—United Press.

CONGRESS LEADERS TO TOUR MADRAS

MADRAS, June 21.

It is understood that Pandit Malaviya proposes to visit Madras when Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai tour Madras in connection with the election campaign in July.—United Press.

POET'S MESSAGE TO "SINDHU VASIS"

Recapture Glory That Once Flourished On Banks Of Indus

KARACHI, June 21.

In a message to the people of Sind, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore says:—

Sindh is intelligent and adventurous people. Sindh officials are found all over India and Sindh merchants have carried Indian trade to many distant parts of the world. And yet modern Sind has contributed so little to the cultural renaissance that is sweeping over India to-day. This poverty is traceable, it seems to me, to the Sindh looking for inspiration where only demoralisation is to be had. Sindh is still under the shadow of a cheap, foreign, imported culture. It is a sight, at once ludicrous and pathetic, to see their young men strutting about in foreign dresses, muttering foreign accents, imitating foreign gestures. We in Bengal were the first to come under the foreign fascination but we soon strove to free ourselves and in the process of re-finding ourselves, we released forces which have given us now pride, entirely our own. We may learn from other people but we can get inspiration only from within ourselves.

My advice to modern "Sindhu Vasis" is to remember and by remembering, to recapture the glory that once flourished on the banks of the Indus. Let them be themselves, true to the life that has nourished them for centuries and their old glory will blossom again.—United Press.

LEBONG OUTRAGE

Alleged Assailants Remanded

DARJEELING, June 21.

The Deputy Magistrate of Darjeeling has ordered the discharge of two youths who were arrested in connection with the attempt on the life of the Governor of Bengal at Lebong on May 8. Both the youths are students of Calcutta colleges.

Two alleged assailants and two other suspects were remanded in custody till July 5.

Replying to the Magistrate in English Bhabani Prasad Bhattacharjee, the alleged assailant, said that he had fully recovered and was now quite well in jail.—A.P.

ESCAPED CONVICTS REARRESTED

CALCUTTA, June 21.

Two Bengali terrorist convicts who escaped from Midnapore Central Jail yesterday, are reported to have been arrested to-day in the obscure part of Midnapore town.

One of these convicts Prasanto Sen Gupta, it may be recalled, was serving out a sentence for 7 years' rigorous imprisonment for committing robbery with an attempt to cause death and another, Mitendra Dutt was undergoing 5 years' rigorous imprisonment on charge of attempt to commit robbery.—United Press.

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1928	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,88,375	37,42,315	6 1/2 %	16%	5.2 : 1
1933	6,00,000	3,30,000	4,44,647	57,07,040	4 %	12%	0.8 : 1

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TRADE AND FINANCE

MONEY CHEAPER

Fluctuations In Giltedge Erratic

STERLING EXCHANGE AND GOLD FIRM, SILVER UPWARD

WEEKLY REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MONEY.

Money was cheaper this week and call rate was not higher on any day above 1 1/2 per cent. During the latter part call funds were available even at about 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. Heavy treasury bill maturities to the tune of some Rs. 4 crores and small cash applications to the New Loan account for the present situation have been borrowed from the Imperial Bank of India Rs. 3 1/2 crores for Ways and Means. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Bank shows a decrease of Rs. 54.46 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 1 1/4 per cent and two to three months 1 1/2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on June 15, 1934 shows a large increase of Rs. 127.87 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 18.76 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 21.59, an increase of 1.68 per cent. over last week. Loans, Cash credits and inland bills discounted have all declined by Rs. 15.23 lacs, Rs. 41.93 lacs and by Rs. 38.29 lacs respectively. Government deposits are down by Rs. 27.04 lacs to Rs. 6.67 crores and other deposits by Rs. 35.90 lacs to Rs. 73.78 crores. The item of Securities shows a big decline of Rs. 442.25 lacs. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

Fluctuations in gilt-edge were erratic. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper after opening at Rs. 88.1 declined to as low as Rs. 87.4 in mid-week, but subsequently improved to Rs. 87.12. A fair amount of business was placed during the week and the rally towards the end was due to bears covering sales and some investment buying. In short-term bonds persistent enquiries continued with reluctant sellers. 3 1/2 per cent loan due 1947-50 after recording to Rs. 98.4 closed again at last level of Rs. 98.4 4 per cent loan due 1949-50 was maintained at Rs. 103.4 and 1945 at Rs. 104.15 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan improved from Rs. 110.10 to Rs. 110.45. 1934 bonds are quoted at Rs. 100.11 5 per cent loan due 1939-44 kept steady at Rs. 106.1, 1940-43 loan at Rs. 108.15 and 1935 at Rs. 103.2. 3 per cent 1945-55 tax-free loan closed at Rs. 115.5. 6 1/2 per cent Bond. Dev. Loan is quoted at Rs. 105.19 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds at Rs. 105.2. CURRENCY RETURN AND STATEMENT.

The following are the figures of subscription to the 3 1/2 per cent New Loan due 1947-50 upto Saturday the 16th June 1934:—

Cash (including treasury bills) Rs. 6.63
4 1/2 per cent Bonds 1934 Rs. 4.39
4 per cent loan 1934-37 Rs. 13.90

Since then it is announced that subscriptions have reached the total of Rs. 25.10 crores upto Wednesday the 20th June, when the loan was finally closed.

Though the loan may not appear to be a complete success inasmuch as it did not reach the figure of Rs. 32 crores asked for by the Government, it is significant to note the following facts. The immediate requirements of the Government amounted to Rs. 19 crores for the repayment of 4 per cent. 1934-37 loan, for which notice was recently given, whereas Rs. 13 crores required for meeting the 4 1/2 per cent 1934 bond, maturing in the middle of September, were to be paid in any event without fresh borrowing as stated by the Finance Member in his Budget speech.

The market will receive about Rs. 5 crores in the middle of August and about Rs. 21 crores in the middle of September. These funds flowing into the market should tend to keep money rates easy, since it is reliably reported that at present no new loan is contemplated. Consequently money so released will evidently have to be invested either in treasury bills or in the existing loans. In the latter event, the present prices of the gilt-edge will not only be maintained, but may show some improvement.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of sterling exchange was firm with sellers of ready T. T. at 1/6-1/32 and buyers at 1/6-1/16. A fair amount of business was done in connection with export of gold and some merchandise export bills were also placed. There were applications to Government for £50,000 at 1/6-1/16 which Govt. allotted fully. It may be noted that the last allotment was on May 9, 1934, tenders receiving only 14 per cent at 1/6-1/16. It is generally felt that increased tenders may be made for sterling in the near future. The following are the forward rates:—July to December 1/5 1/32.

The dollar sterling quotation declined during the week from dol 5/6 1/8 to dol 5/6 3/8, but closed at dol 5/6 7/8. The Paris-London cross rate was almost steady moving between 76.46 and 76.40. The Belga and the Italian lira finished at 21.58 and 58.81 respectively.

A press communique of the 19th June states that no sterling was purchased during the week ending 16th June and the total purchases since 1st April to date amounted to £7,382,000 excluding transfers.

A press communique of June 20, 1934, states that tenders to the amount of £30,000 at 1/6-1/16 were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were

rejected. £1 million will be offered for tender on Wednesday, June 27, 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD. Though the price of ready gold showed an improvement of about one anna per tola from Rs. 34.3.9 to Rs. 34.5.0, the undertone of the market was firm. A fair amount of business was done in the local market both for ready and forward including moderate purchases by exporters while exporters also bought to a fair extent. Rates in the local market moved sympathetically with the New York-London cross rate. Arrivals from uncourtesy were no better than some 15,000 tolas and stocks on hand have augmented to 4 lacs tolas. The daily offtake remains unchanged at some 3,000 tolas. The quotation for gold in London improved from 137/8 1/2d. to 138sh. 6 1/2d. at the end. The price of sovereigns remained steady throughout, closing at Rs. 21.9.6 for ready and Rs. 21.10.3 for forward. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. "Mantua" amounted to Rs. 65.20 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34.5 and Rs. 34.3.9 for ready, Rs. 34.5.3 and Rs. 34.4.3 for June 28, settlement and Rs. 34.5.9 and Rs. 34.4.9 for July 27 settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 54,335 in bar and coin.

SILVER. The trend of prices in the silver market was upward, mainly, largely due to the signing of the Silver Legislation Bill by President Roosevelt and former advices both from London and New York. The price of ready improved from Rs. 54.14.0 to Rs. 55.11.0 as the week ended. The volume of business in the local market was moderate and the daily average offtake was unchanged at some 75 bars. Stocks on hand, however, are little changed at 9,000 bars. Arrivals from uncourtesy centres amounted to some 230 bars and it is reported that these were brought in duty free through the Northern land frontiers of India, on which no duty was levied. In Shanghai the dollar moved between 1/3.3/4 and 1/3.5.8, closing at the middle rate. The highest and lowest rates in London were 15.1/6 and 15.1/10 for ready and 20d. and 19.5/4d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55.11.0 and Rs. 54.14.0 for ready, Rs. 55.1.0 and Rs. 54.15.0 for July settlement and Rs. 55.14.0 and Rs. 55.1.0 for 31st July settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 15 bars and Rs. 9,500 in coin.

SHARES. A steady tone prevailed on the Bombay Stock Exchange this week with a large amount of business passing in both the cotton mill and the miscellaneous sections. Cotton mill shares were firm at the opening, but after reacting mid-week improved and closed steady. The labour strike situation considerably improved and 55 mills have begun work. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders: Bombay Dyeing Rs. 728/12 733/2 738/19; Century Rs. 236/4 238/12 239/8 234/16; Central India Rs. 235 236/14 216/4; 221/4; Kolihonor Rs. 143/12 137/8; New Great Rs. 128/12 134/4 131/8; New 77/8 75; and Swadeshi Rs. 182/10 181/14 167/8.

In the miscellaneous section, steels and cements showed further improvement and the undertone of the market appears to be healthy. Tata Oil advanced from Rs. 73 to Rs. 74/6 and closed at Rs. 73/12. Tata Delfs gained about Rs. 15 to Rs. 320 at the end. Tata Hydros kept steady at Rs. 140/5. Tata Powers at Rs. 106/4. Andhra and Telugus closed at Rs. 1395. Alcock shares were slightly quieter at Rs. 180. Bombay Burmahs receded from last closing of Rs. 456/4 to Rs. 440. Bombay Tramways were almost unchanged at Rs. 142/3 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 285. Cement shares were in demand. Rundi being quoted at Rs. 28/14. Indian Cements at Rs. 38/2 and Kalmi orders at Rs. 38/2 with definite improvement from Rs. 12/2/8 to Rs. 12/5. Shalab Cement shares were steadier at Rs. 33/2. Among railway shares Ahm Prantii improved from Rs. 635 to Rs. 845, while Tanti Velleys receded slightly from Rs. 780 to Rs. 778/12. Imperial Bank shares were somewhat easier closing at Rs. 137/8 while Contributories were steady at Rs. 392/8. Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 106.8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 27/12.

(Continued from Col 3).

bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—1800 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton raw, H Nensey and Co; 500 bales cotton raw, Breul and Co.

For Shanghai:—400 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw, S R Tulshan & Co.

S S Tokiwa Maru, for Kobe:—1400 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—600 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 400 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton raw, Breul and Co.

For Nagasaki:—275 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS. JUNE 22.

Serbino, Norburg, Hull.
Tairea, Greece, Bhavnagar.
St. Andrews, Hensforth, Bas-seln.

DEPARTURES. JUNE 23.

Maloja, Carter, London.
Maur, Jensen, Bangkok.
Clumberhall, Higgenbotham, Calcutta.

LOADING. JUNE 22.

Steamer City of Newcastle for New York.

Steamer Burdwan for Kobe.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Maloja.—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Maloja, will sail to-day at about (1 p.m.) from Ballard Pier Station for London, with the homeward mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sirbino.—The J F Coy's steamer Sirbino, arrived in harbour on Friday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Tairea.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Tairea, arrived in harbour on Friday from Bhavnagar, with a general cargo.

S S St. Andrews.—The J Mac-kintosh Coy's steamer St. Andrew, arrived in harbour on Friday from Bassein with a cargo of rice.

S S Maur.—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Maur, will sail to-day for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S S Clumberhall.—The K N Coy's steamer Clumberhall, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

IMPORTS. Bombay, June 22.

S S Drachenfels: Agents I Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—425 bundles Y M sheets, 190 bundles Y M circles, 212 bundles Y M squares, 250 bds copper sheets, 71 cases mill boards, 91 c/s hinges, 213 c/s clove stems, 50 c/s chains, 171 c/s plywood, 225 c/s pencils, 25 c/s slates, 247 c/s sewing machinery, 101 c/s lamps, 280 c/s wire, 196 c/s Eware, 25 c/s camphor, 45 drums dyes, 381 drums chemicals, 114 cases globes, 359 c/s paper, 70 c/s iron ware, 75 c/s tin ware, 400 c/s whale oil, 50 c/s safety fuses, 604 c/s nails, 414 c/s kongs, 83 dms M A foil.

From Bremen:—261 bundles pipes and fittings, 142 cases springs, 30 c/s iron ware, 96 c/s hinges, 367 c/s bolts and nuts, 80 c/s spikes, 112 c/s glassware, 784 c/s plywood, 224 c/s paper, 392 c/s beer, 513 bundles copper sheets. 119 cases tiles, 25 c/s beer, 251 c/s tyres, 42 c/s rough glass, 592 c/s bolts and nuts, 100 c/s naphthalene, 60 c/s syrup, 15 c/s paper, 2373 bundles steel hooks, 561 bds steel rivets, 795 bds st. sheets, 647 bds st. joists, 509 bds zinc plates, 394 bds st. rods, 970 bds st. bars, 4238 bds tubes, 70 drums chemicals, 500 drums dyes paste, 960 drums dyes dry.

From Rotterdam:—75 cases schanapps, 1215 c/s beer, 100 c/s vegetable products, 80 c/s wine, 510 c/s farina, 100 c/s dextrine, 50 c/s provision, 120 c/s paper, 37 c/s colour, 40 c/s cotton yarn, 94 c/s dyes, 84 c/s cheese, 490 drums dyes.

EXPORTS.

S S Maloja, for London:—12 cases bristles, M M and Co; 3 c/s brassware, Thos Cook and Son; 1 c/s brassware, American Express Co; 3 bundles woollen rugs, M M and Co; 1 bdl. woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

S S Masula, for London:—171 bags kang grain, Cotton Agents, Ltd.

For Alexandretta:—16 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Tripoli:—34 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Beyrouth:—29 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Dunkirk:—1 bale cotton yarn, Ralli Bros.

For Havre:—55 bales cotton yarn, Cotton Agents, Ltd.

S S Drachenfels, for Hamburg:—128 bags mustard seed, J Has-mukhlal and Co; 2660 bags grain, oil cakes, H Rawji and Co; 27 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co; 55 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 79 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—187 bags mustardseed, A Govindji.

For Antwerp:—700 bags kardi seed, A Virji and Co; 650 bags grd.-nut oil cakes, M Hoosen and Sons; 50 bales cotton fly, P D Vora and Co.

S S Cape St. Andrew, for Osaka:—800 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—43 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 103 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co.

S S Burdwan, for Osaka:—200 bags aluminium scraps, M G A Husin and Co.

For Hongkong:—18 cases shark fins and 19 c/s fish mounds, H A Mahmud and Sons; 25 bags sandalwood, S Nowroji and Co.

For Shanghai:—62 bags sandalwood, S Nowroji and Co.

S S Mirzapore, for Osaka:—1200 (Continued in Col. 2)

COTTON SITUATION

Less Favourable Weather During June

BOMBAY, June 21.

In their weekly market report on cotton, Messrs P. Chrystal & Co., review the situation as under:—

Since we wrote this report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as under:—

	July	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.
12/6/34	12.12	12.36	12.53	12.64
20/6/34	11.97	12.24	12.42	12.52
Liverpool:—	—15	—12	—11	—12
12/6/34	6.39	6.34	6.29	6.29
20/6/34	6.45	6.41	6.37	6.38

pls .06 pls .07 pls .08 pls .09

Liverpool to-day is due to open about 3 points lower.

A week of moderate fluctuations has brought about little nett change in cotton values. Fresh demand has been small but weather reports recently have not been too favourable. In some parts of the cotton belt there has been too much rain whilst in others droughty conditions have prevailed. We think it can be said that June weather this year has been less favourable than usual and the condition of the crop for the time being can be described as potted. With a reduced acreage this year and the carryover being less than a year ago, the market will naturally be sensitive to any adverse weather conditions. We look like having a weather market for some time to come. The chances are that the market is more likely to advance moderately than to decline, due largely to a shortage of contracts as most operators will be afraid to sell short.

During the last week the local market has had a poor tone and has lost several rupees in parity with Americans. This has been due to the smaller export demand from the Far East. Europe demand continues conspicuous by its absence. The result has been that there has been considerable speculative liquidation, combined with selling on the part of operators who previously had been long of bull options.

We are glad to report that the Bombay Mill strike has at last come to an end. There are now more Mills and men working than was the case when the strike commenced. With the resumption of work, there has been an improved demand from local Mills chiefly for staple varieties, the basis for which keeps firm and in many cases is likely to advance.

The Indian Monsoon has been developing satisfactorily and in sufficient rains have now fallen to enable farmers to make a start for the next crop. It is too early yet to make any estimate of the probable acreage but it is believed that provided weather conditions are favourable an increase of from 5 to 10 per cent is likely.

It has been decided that the Council of State which begins next session on August 8 will have five days for non-official business. Various sittings of house on official business will depend on the progress of the Assembly. So far notices of questions and resolutions have not been received from members of the Council.—A. P.

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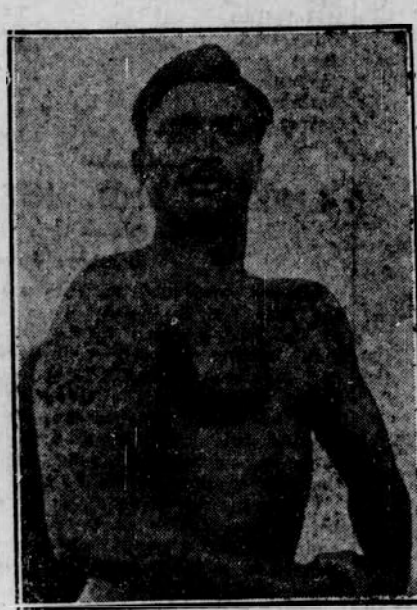
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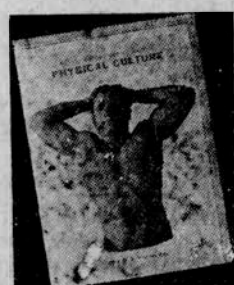
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IMPRESSIVE RESISTANCE IN NEW YORK

Selling Readily Absorbed WESTERN DROUGHT, CONTINUOUS SOURCE OF ANXIETY

Bombay, June 22. The Western drought still continues and the South-eastern conditions, according to Government Report are favourable for promoting weevil activity. Excessive rains have also, though slightly, damaged some small area in the Mississippi Valley and with all these factors of bullish potentialities, naturally the New York market shows impressive resisting tendency on a decline, and selling of all nature is being readily absorbed.

Under conditions like the above, the New York cotton market yesterday opened firm at a rise of 3 points with October at 12.27 and soon advanced further to 12.31 on reports of continued western drought. July liquidation which has been the feature for the last so many days appeared at this level and weakness in wheat market also affected the trend of prices unfavourably. On continued liquidation the market gradually gave way and not only the initial gains were wiped out but prices were forced lower to 12.19 at which level, however, selling subsided and the market reverted and closed a shade better at a net loss of only 3 points with a steady undertone.

The spot market was not affected in the least and closed unchanged at the previous day's level of 12.20.

The highest and the lowest levels of the day in New York were 12.31 and 12.19 respectively. The New Orleans Cotton market was also a little affected and prices closed 5 to 6 points lower at 11.95 for July and 12.17 for October.

The spot Cotton closed 5 points lower at 12.10.

Yesterday the Liverpool market opened about expectation at a loss of 3 points at 6.38 for October and registered a further decline of 3 points at 6.35 by about midday on outside realising. Operators were marking time awaiting new incentive. Later there appeared American buying in good volume which gave a better tone to the market and prices took an upward turn. Scarcity of contracts caused a sudden rise and October not only regained the day's losses but improved and forged as much as 5 points ahead of the last close, touching 6.46, which proved to be the highest of the day. Scattered liquidation operations were put through about the closing time which lowered values again though partially and the market eventually finished quiet but steady at a gain of 1 point at 6.42.

The highest and lowest levels of the day in Liverpool were 6.46 and 6.35 respectively.

The spot cotton lost 9 points and closed at 6.65.

Business in the Egyptian Section was negligible and Sakel July and November, closed almost unchanged at previous day's levels.

Uppers were a shade better and above positions closed at 6.88 and 6.93 respectively.

East Indians were weaker and prices closed 5 down to unchanged at 5.12 and 5.12 for July and October respectively.

The Alexandria market was the weakest of all; Sakel July closed at a decline of 21 points at 15.21 and Upper June finished somewhat better at a loss of only 4 points at 12.23.

PRIVATE CABLE.

From Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co.

New York—Market lower. There has been some liquidation but undertone appears to be steady. Cotton goods market yarn market—quiet.

New York—Wall Street and Western liquidation. Weakness grains. Better weather.

New York—Good cloth markets. Market is influenced at present chiefly by July liquidation. We favour purchases.

New York—Liquidation due to weakness of wheat absorbed by trade. Western drought is restricting selling. From Messrs. Patel Brothers.

Our Liverpool Agents cabled us as under—

9.25 a.m.—Excessive heat continues in Western Belt. Temperature between 102 and 105. Continued rains in New Orleans District. Eastern Belt generally fair. All balance of entire belt partly cloudy.

8.30 p.m.—Market declined in sympathy with Grains.

Renter's cables—

New York market early advanced on drought reports but reacted later on liquidation and weakness of New Orleans.

LONDON SILVER REVIEW.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. Report—During the week under review the sales have been rather restricted and a moderate speculative demand has been sufficient to maintain a steady tone. Buyers have not been disposed to press the market unduly but offerings have been readily absorbed. China and New York have taken little interest but the Bazar

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 21. Messrs. Bativala and Karani have issued the following quotations of New York Stock Exchange.

Amer. Power and Light Co.	8
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c.	31
P. A.	3
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c.	31
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c.	31
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c.	31
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c.	31
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c.	31
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c.	31
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c.	31
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c.	31

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The official weather report, states that during the week under review conditions show little change from the previous week. Excessive rains have slightly damaged a small area in the Mississippi Valley. The South Eastern conditions are favourable for promoting weevil activity. In the Central area progress is satisfactory in most places.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

American Cotton Belt Forecast.

East—Fair; Central area generally fair, partly cloudy and unsettled on the coast.

West—Generally fair; partly cloudy and unsettled in Panhandle.

From Messrs. Sarupchand Prithvi.

New York—Market affected unfavourably by decline in Wheat; liquidation absorbed, price fixing; good undertone.

COTTON.

Messrs. Brel and Co., have received the following cables from Liverpool.

Cotton—mainly weather market; whilst rise seems likely to continue would suggest realise profits; a half holdings an good advances being prepared to replace same on fair set-backs.

RUBBER.

The following telegram has been received from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson of Liverpool—

Rubber—quietly steady. Notwithstanding shipments Malay first half June 32,000 and increased stocks Singapore etc. 26,000; market due for set-back, would buy then.

Jan-Mar. 7/7/36

April/June 7/18 7/3/16

Copper £22 7s 6d.

Tin £226 7s 6d.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 21.

July 1934 .. 11.95-1

October 1934 .. 12.21-3

December 1934 .. 12.32-4

January 1935 .. 12.38-6

March 1935 .. 12.49-3

May 1935 .. 12.58-4

Middling Spot .. 12.20-0

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 21.

July 1934 .. 11.95-5

October 1934 .. 12.17-6

December 1934 .. 12.29-6

Middling Spot .. 12.10-5

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 21.

Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports .. 5,000

Days' Exports to Great Britain .. Nil

Days' Exports to the Continent .. 8,000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 22.

Following a steady undertone in New York, our local market opened today at Rs. 208 for Broach J.A. and advanced to Rs. 208 3/4 on Bazar operators buying but subsequently declined to Rs. 206 3/4 on Japanese selling New crop. Around this level, principal local operators were buyers again which caused an improvement. Liverpool opener was 3 down, about expectation and subsequent cables were better which helped the market upwards and rates at close at 5.30 p.m. were as under—

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 22.

Bengal Superfine 148/51

Bengal Fine 144/46

Bengal F.G. 140/41

Sindh-Punjab Fine 144/46

Sindh-Punjab FG 140/41

Wardah-Hing 140/41

Wardah-Hing 140/41

Wardah-Hing 140/41

Wardah-Hing 140/41

Wardah-Hing 140/41

Wardah-Hing 140/41

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Wardah-Hing 140/41

Wardah-Hing 140/41

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 22.

B.C. RATE—

T.T.D. 1/5 31/32

London Bank—

Selling T.T.D. 1/5 31/32 June-July.

Selling T.T.D. 1/5 31/32 Aug-Feb.

Selling T.T.D. 1/5 31/32 Mar-May.

Buying T.T.D. 1/5 31/32 June-Dec.

Buying T.T.D. 1/5 31/32 June-Dec.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—

T.T. 267 1/2

Banks selling T.T. 265 1/2

Banks buying T.T. 263 1/2

PARIS—

Banks selling 2 D 570

Banks buying 2 D 560

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling 2 D 55 3/8

Banks buying 2 D 55 1/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T.T. 79 1/2

Banks buying 60 days 78 1/4

HONGKONG—

Banks selling 2 D 97 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling 2 D 98 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling 2 D 157 1/4

BERLIN—

Banks selling 2 D 96 1/2

LOANS RATE—

New York/London 5.03 3/4 21st inst.

Shanghai/London 1/3 3/4 22nd inst.

Japan/London 1/2 3/4 22nd inst.

Java/London 7.38 3/4 21st inst.

London/Paris 76.40 21st inst.

London/Belgium 21.58 21st inst.

London/Switzerland 15.50 21st inst.

London/Italy 58.81 21st inst.

London/Berlin 13.22 21st inst.

London/Stockholm 19.99 21st inst.

London/New York 5.03 11/16 21st inst.

London/Amsterdam 7.43 21st inst.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Deferreds Rising To New High Levels MILLS REACTIONARY

The Local Stock Exchange opened today a bit lower and declined further on general selling pressure. Ahmedabad interests were also sellers and the market gave way and closed lower except of course in Tata Deferreds, the favourite, which however advanced further even to-day touching new high levels and closed at the highest of the day unaffected in the least by the general trend of the market.

Bombay Dyeings opened lower at Rs. 732, declined to Rs. 722 and closed at Rs. 723.12. Central India declined to Rs. 216 but improved and closed at Rs. 220.4. Swadeshi closed at Rs. 168.6, after declining to Rs. 168.

Cements continued to remain in demand but could not rise as much in sympathy with the general trend of the market. Katni Ord. however managed to break through and closed higher at Rs. 343.12, following the weak tone throughout other sections, electricity also in sympathy ruled quiet and could not appreciate. Tata Powers closed at Rs. 1085.10.

Steels again were higher even to-day and Deferreds after touching as low as Rs. 323 in the initial stage, formed up and making new high levels closed at the highest of the day at Rs. 332.2. Ordinaries were under heavy liquidation and could not appreciate in proportion to the former, though managed to close a bit higher at Rs. 74.

Burmahs touched Rs. 444, but closed at Rs. 442.

Andhras touched highest Rs. 1400 but were again lower.

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. closed a couple of annas lower at Rs. 145.0.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, June 22.

100 Ah. Advance 226-4

100 Bom. Cotton 20-0

250 Bombay Dyeing 723 12

250 Bradbury 100-0

100 Century 331-0

100 Central India 220-0

100 Colaba 84-6

100 Coorla 93-2

100 Crescent 7-4

250 Currin 6-0

250 David 401-4

1 E D Sassoon 0-1-9

100 Elphinstone 0-12

1000 Finlay 82-8

1000 Frank Petit 95-0

100 Gokak 128 12

1000 Hindustan 1825-0

100 Indore 81-4

50 Kastoorchand 0-8

100 Khatau 53-2

100 Kohinoor 136-4

250 Laxmi 703 12

100 Madanji 4-0

250 Madras United 815-0

1000 Maraji 43-8

250 Modra 89-0

200 New Great 121 11

100 Osmanshahi 261-0

100 Phoenix 96-0

250 Sassoon Silk 30-0

1000 Sholapur 2,900-0

50 Simplex 73 12

100 Swadeshi 169-0

100 Swan 37-8

250 Tata 9 12

500 Vishnu 1365-0

1000 Western 725-0

50-100 Baroda 96-4

25-50 Central 27 12

500 Imperial 1330-0

125-500 Imp. Conty. 332-8

50-100 India 108-8

5 Union 4-11-0

100 Bundi 29-0

70 Gwallior 92-0

250 Indian 388-2

40 Katni Def. 1295-0

100 Katni Ord. 343 12

75 Okha 170-0

100 Punjab 18-2

100 Shahabad 338-2

70 United 91-0

15-100 Jupiter 12 10

15-75 New India 33-6

200 Oriental 3750-0

10-100 Vulcan 8-0

100 Ahmedabad Old 142-8

1000 Andhra Valley 1395-0

100 Ajmer 7-1

Latest Commercial News

Further Small Decline In New York Cotton

UNBROKEN HEAT IN WEST-ERN BELT

Bullion And Jute Firm, But Grains Steady

BOMBAY, June 22
On Friday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates ruled quiet and slightly easy.

JULY LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK COTTON.
The New York cotton market developed a better tendency at the opening time on account of the unbroken heat in the West. Later in the day July liquidation depressed prices considerably.

VERY STEADY TONE IN BULLION
London gold and silver prices continued to improve and the tone was very steady.

GRAINS RULE STEADY
Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled steady but business was restricted. Chicago oats were quiet but rye was steady.

COPPER A SHADE EASIER
Tin and lead kept steady but copper was a shade easier. Iron also ruled steady. Jute prices were firm but linseed was easy.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES ACTIVE
The London Stock Exchange again ruled quiet but gilt-edged securities were active.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934.)

New York, June 22.	
Previous Closing Rate	12.21
To-day's Opening Rate	12.26
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	12.18
Difference	-.09
Broach Expectation July	Rs. 208

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934.)

Liverpool, June 22.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.42
To-day's Opening Rate	6.39
Difference	-.03
To-day's Closing Rate	6.43
Difference	+.01

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

The cotton market developed a better tendency today in the early session owing to the unbroken heat in the west and the announcement that the Government will purchase cotton but later other factors such as weakness of Wall Street, Western selling and the lack of bullish incentive dominated the market and prices weakened considerably.

Trading in October commenced 5 points higher at 12.26. Prices were sustained for some time on outside demand following favourable Liverpool cables October rising to 12.28 but later July liquidation set in and prices declined to 12.20.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.18 with a decline of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 22	
The following were the opening rates:	
July (12.00/11.99)	11.99/11.98
October (12.27/12.27)	12.26/12.25
December (12.39/12.38)	12.36/12.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 22	
The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.	
American July (6.40)	6.44
American October (6.36)	6.41
Egyptian July (8.15)	8.21
Egyptian October (8.26)	8.33

BROACH COTTON

Broach J-A was quoted at Rs. 209-12 and Broach new A-M at Rs. 215 at night, when New York cotton futures opened with a rise of 5 points. There was good speculative support and offices were buying. As New York prices kept unchanged there was no further change in the local market at night.

SEEDS QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 22	
Castor seeds September 1934 delivery	Opening Rs. 25/9/6; Lowest Rs. 25/9/6; Closing Rs. 25/12
Groundnut seeds August 1934 delivery	Opening Rs. 22/4/6; Highest Rs. 22/7/6; Closing Rs. 22/6

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 22
Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 55-1/2 and October at 59-1/4 which was 1/4 penny lower than the previous closing. Later the market recovered on realising.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 22
The Chicago wheat market opened steady with slightly better prices than the previous closing but there is a tendency to await developments and therefore business was restricted. July was quoted at 89-1/8 and September 90-1/4.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, June 22
Chicago oats opened quiet at 41 for July. In the absence of demand and weather reports prices declined. Rye opened steady at 68 but in the absence of demand prices ruled with an easier tendency.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, June 22.
The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS

Tin (£225 3/4 buyers £226 sellers barely steady) £228 1/4 buyers £226 1/2 sellers very steady. Lead (£11 buyers steady) £11 buyers steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/4 to 35 3/4) £34 3/4 to 35 1/4 Glasgow (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1/2
1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

Crop July-Aug (£14 7/16)
Dundee July-Aug (£16 1/2 sellers) unquoted.
Lightning July-Aug (£15 1/8 sellers) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6 9/16) 6 1/2 buyers.
July-Sept (6 11/16) 6 5/8 paid and sellers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay June-July (£12 9/16) £12 1/2 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£12 3/8) £12 1/2 sellers.
Linseed La Plata June-July (£10 5/8) £10 1/2 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria June-July (10 7/16) £10 7/16 sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 22.
Following the announcement that American Government had started purchasing silver the local silver market opened and ruled with a firm undertone. Prices opened at Rs. 55/8, 55/10 and 55/12 and with the scarcity of contracts together with the demand from option operators prices improved by 8 annas and closed firm at Rs. 56/2 and 56/4.

There was very little doing in the gold market and prices were unchanged at Rs. 34/4/6, 34/5 and 34/5/6. The undertone was quiet but steady.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals Unchanged But Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, June 22
Jute shares ruled firm again in sympathy with better Hessian market and good outside support. In coals no change was observed. Teas were steady. In miscellaneous there was no special feature. Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 88; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 98/8 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 109/8; 5 per cent loan 1935/55 116/5; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 105/1 small lot.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1335.

Railways: Ahmadpur Katwa 82; Ho-shiarpur Dab Branch 94.
Cottons: Dunbar pref 158
Coals: Bengal Nagpur ord 48/12; Bengal 250/8; Rewa coalfields 12; Sendra 11/10.

Jutes: Adamjee ord 10/8; Auckland 208/8 small lot; Clive 28/10 small lot; Fort Gloster pref 136; Fort William 249; Howrah 50/9; Kamarhaty 535; National 22/10.
Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 5/15; Bengal Potteries 4/6; Arthur Batler 9/12; Burn and Co ord 221/8; Indian Standard Wagon ord 48/8; Indian Standard Wagon pref 123; Indian Iron and Steel 5/13; Bengal Flour 120; Triton Insurance 192; Associated Hotels Great Eastern Hotel 76; Indian Wood Products 30; British Ceylon Corporation ord 7/8; British Ceylon Corporation pref 5/8; Indian General Navigation ord 9.

Sugar shares: Balmampur 14/4; Roh-ta 8 small lot.

Teas: Bishanath 35/4; Carron 680; Hattikrishna 27/12; Rutana 12/12; A. P.

FINAL QUOTATIONS STEADY TO FIRM ON STOCK EXCHANGE

JUTES FIRM ON REPORTS OF HEAVY RAIN

Absence Of Stimulating Business In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 22
Although there was no expansion of business the absence of any material pressure to sell created good impression and apart from a few instances final quotations of the week ruled steady to firm on the Stock Exchange.

Cotton was steady the chief influence being bullish forecasts in the reports of American weather. Jute was firm on reports of heavy rains. Wheat after early weakness recovered on good support.

Wall Street opened easy in the absence of stimulating business. Industrial news coupled with overnight weakness in grains were unsettling factors.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 22.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £90 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, June 22.

Gilt-edgeds were firmer. Mining shares were quiet but the tendency generally was good. Industrial shares were rather irregular. The general tone was quiet owing to the carrying over arrangement.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£77 3/4) £77 7/8.
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£102 7/8) £103
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 5/8) £109 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 3/4) £113 3/4
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 3/4) £102 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 7/8) £111 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 9 3/8) dol 8 7/8
International Holding (dol 1 7/8) dol 1 3/4
Hydro Electric (dol 5 7/8) dol 5 5/8
Musical Industries (28-9) 28-9
Princelton Johnson (40-6) 40-6
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (45-10 1/2) 44-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary 35-10 1/2 (8-10 1/2)
Woolworth New ord (101-3) 101-3
Swedish Match (8-0) 8-0
Dunlop Rubber (45-6) 45-6
University Ordinary (21-9) 21-9
Ford Motors (28-6) 28-6
Cables and Wireless (£7 1/2) £7 1/4
British American Tobacco (117-6) 117-6
Camera 'A' (£73/8) £71 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (123-10 1/2) 123-10 1/2
P and O S N Co Deid (16-6) 16-6
Distillers (90-3) 90-3
Breadruth Dyers (13-0) 13-0
British Celanese (12-1 1/2) 12-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-6) 63-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (48-9) 48-9
Pine Cotton Spinners (10-8) 10-3
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3
Inter Nickels (26 1/4) 25 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (252-6) 248-9
Gedul (198-9) 171-3
Modderfontein New (80-0) 79-3
Sub Nigel (235-9) 231-3
Spring Mines (146-9) 148-0
Union Corporation (138-9) 138-9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 22.
The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:

General Motors (31 7/8) 31 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 15 7/8) dol 15 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 40 5/8) dol 40 1/4
United States Steel preference (dol 89) unquoted.

FLOODS IN BENGAL AND ASSAM

Train Service Largely Suspended

CALCUTTA, June 22.

Heavy and incessant rains during the last few days have caused serious damage in several districts in Assam and Bengal.

There has, however, been no casualty except in Shillong, where an elderly man was drowned when the suspension bridge was washed away. Reports from Gauhati indicate that the Assam Bengal Railway line between Jamunamukh and Chaparmukh is in flood and there have been several breaches between Gauhati and Lumding.

NO TRAIN SERVICE

It is reported that no train from Upper Assam has arrived at Gauhati since 20th June except the Down Assam carrying pilgrims to Kamakhya for the Hindu festival at Ambubachi. There has been severe flood in North Sylhet and in the Khasi hills and in Gowainghat. Tailsil

Vidyapiths Must Produce Workers For Villages

That Should Be The Primary Object Of National Education, Emphasises Gandhiji

POONA, June 22.
In the course of conversation with workers in the cause of National Education Gandhiji emphasised that as Municipal and other Local Bodies were semi-Governmental institutions, help from such bodies should not be taken for the propagation of National Education.

Asked if Harijans while getting the benefits of National education from Congress organisations could also receive education from Government schools, Gandhiji said "as long as we did not consider Harijans as part of our society we could not apply the same rule to them as to others. They could adopt all means to gain education either in National schools or in Government schools."

WORKERS FOR VILLAGERS
Questioned if the objects of National Education should be to produce village workers, in con-

tradition to producing self-supporting National minded workers, Gandhiji said that the attention of workers should be directed to the creation of workers for villages as opposed to City workers. That should be the primary object of National Education.

"NOT YET RIPE"
Gandhiji expressed the opinion that primary education was most needed in the system of National Education. He approved of the ideal of an All-India National Education Board but said that the time was not yet ripe for such an institution. It depended on workers, however, to prove its utility and to bring such a proposal before the next Working Committee meeting.

The conversation was arranged under the auspices of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith—A. P.

INDUSTRIAL FAIR DANGER TO LOCAL TRADE

Grievance Of Simla Trades Association

SIMLA, June 20.
Whether a Minister should extend patronage to an industrial fair without ascertaining the effect of the fair on local trade is an interesting point raised by the Simla Trades Association in a letter addressed to Dr. Gokul Chand Narang, Minister for Local Self-Government, Punjab, on the subject of All-India Industrial Fair, which the Minister opened in Simla early this month. The letter says:—

"We regret that the authorities of the Fair did not place full facts before you regarding the correspondence they had with us on the subject. We are sure you will not be party to the promotion of a Fair which does terrible damage to local business and we hope to show that this is the case."

"The Organizing Secretary of the Fair wrote to us on March 10, 1934, asking our patronage to the Fair, and we replied on March 17, giving him an assurance of patronage provided the firms of the Fair are allowed only to display their goods. We received no reply to this letter. Apparently the purpose of the authorities of exhibition was to make the Fair a business proposition."

We like to state that there is danger in the encouragement of these Fairs without making sure that they do not do injury to the trade of the town.

HEAVY RENTS AND TAXES
Simla is peculiarly situated. Traders have to pay heavy rents and taxes which are higher than in any other municipal town in the province. As it is, a larger number of people who come up from Delhi buy a good part of their requirements from Delhi. The little requirements, they are likely to buy from Simla, are supplemented by the Fair where downcountry firms come and sell goods cheap. They neither pay local taxes nor heavy annual rents for premises. The result is that the local trade is paralysed and the downcountry people and the Fair authorities make money. A proof of this state of affairs is that the rents for business premises in Simla are falling appreciably while those for residential quarters remain high. This will inevitably react on Simla's municipal finances and remove many trading houses from the station.

DISLOCATES LOCAL TRADE
We would also emphasise the fact that the authorities of the Fair set aside some portion—say 2 per cent, of the profits for the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund should not be allowed to throw dust into public eyes. What the profits as such should be or can be, is in the hands of the Organizers and if they lavishly spend money on themselves by way of expenses no profits need be shown. But the fact remains that the town of Simla pays for all this and it dislocates the trade.

We shall be grateful if you would give consideration to this representation and make sure that before patronage is extended to such Fairs, local trading opinion is ascertained and that at least, the Organizers are told that sale of goods is prohibited, especially in a station like Simla where the entire basis of business as retail dealings"—A. P.

NEW DELHI, June 22.
Mr. E. L. Gavanagh, C. P. Accountant-General will proceed on leave preparatory to retirement from July 5. Mr. W. J. Jones, deputy Government Examiner, Bengal Nagpur Railway, will be posted in his place.—A. P.

Breaches On E. B. Railway

MAZBAT, June 22.
The Divisional Superintendent, Metre Gauge, E. B. Railway, wires:—

Line is breached at mile 360/1 on the Rangliya-Rangapara branch of the E. B. Railway. Through communication is not possible but transhipment of passengers and light luggage has been arranged. Restricted train service of one 3T Up and on 4T Down train have been enforced till further notice. Main line train connections to Shillong and Calcutta direction are not likely.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA FASCIST PARTY

Renunciation Of Materialism

CAWNPORE, (By Mail).

The Secretary of the All-India Fascist Party has issued an appeal for the enrolment of members.

He says that the keynote of Fascism is co-operation. It is not only purely political and social theory but its chief aim is to give a spiritual interpretation of history.

He lays great emphasis on the formation of character on the basis of renunciation of materialism in all its forms.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS GIVE CLUE

Police Application To Coroner To Re-open Inquest

Sensational revelations have been made in a gruesome case of death of two children, over which an inquest was held and verdict of accidental death was recorded on June 8.

The police arrested Parvatibai on a charge of murder and placed her before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Gurgaum, Police Court on Friday.

TO RE-OPEN INQUEST

In the application for remand the police stated that they would apply to the Coroner for re-opening the inquest in view of certain revelations brought to light since the previous inquest resulting in the arrest of the woman.

It appears Parvatibai and her husband Wandravandas Hargovandas with two children aged 5 years and 9 months were living on the fourth floor of the Jaya Building, Carpenter Street. The Mharphowri Police received information from the brother of Hargovandas on June 7 last that the two children while in a playful mood fell from the fourth floor and died as a result of the fall.

ALLEGATION DENIED

An inquest was held by the City Coroner over the deaths of the two children, where the Coroner informed Hargovandas and his wife that an anonymous letter written to him had revealed that the two children were thrown down the floor. Both of them, however, denied the allegation and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ANOTHER LETTER

On June 9, it is alleged the police were pined with another anonymous letter and enquiries followed. In the course of these enquiries it is stated, the police found that there had been a quarrel overnight in the family and the two deceased children were the sons of Parvatibai.

The Police were on the lookout for the accused who left the city immediately after these tragic happenings and as soon as she returned on Thursday placed her under arrest.

The motive, is alleged to be that the mother had decided to put an end to her life disgusted with the frequent family quarrels and as a first step in this direction she disposed of her two children.

BAIL REFUSED

The Magistrate remanded her to police custody pending further enquiries, refusing her bail. The Police stated that they would apply to the Coroner to re-open the inquest in view of these revelations.

The accused was defended by Mr. B. T. Desai.

JUPITER
GENERAL

Insurance Co., Ltd. has
its Head Office in Fort,
Bombay.

J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1912

JUPITER
GENERAL

has branches and agencies
in principal towns
in India.

J12

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1934

Lead Life Of Service And Sacrifices

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO INMATES OF WIDOWS' HOME

Students Admonished: They Had "Discredited Poona's Fair Name"

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, June 21.
Mahatma spent a very busy day to-day. Early in the morning he visited four Harijan localities in the city where he entered the dingy Harijan homes, spoke to some, and enquired of their grievances, and advised others about cleanliness.

He afterwards paid a visit to the Indian Women's University and College at Yerandawana where he was greeted by Prof. Dhondo Keshav Karve, the celebrated champion of women's education in India and the founder of the institution. A purse of Rs. 25 collected by the students and staff of the College was here presented to Gandhi.

AT WIDOWS' HOME.
Gandhi then drove to the Hindu Widows' Home at Hingana, a couple of miles from Yerandawana. The inmates of this Ashram presented a purse of Rs. 51 at this place to Gandhi, who was then garlanded amidst loud ovation by two neatly-clad Harijan girls of the institution.

A pleasant surprise awaited Gandhi when six-year-old Vimal, daughter of Prof. Maydeo of the same institution, presented Mahatma Gandhi with a tiny purse containing five annas and a half in one-piece copper coins, all collected by her independently and from 22 different persons.

LEAD LIFE OF SERVICE.
Speaking to the small audience of Ashram inmates here, Mahatma exhorted them to lead a life full of service and sacrifices, after the provident fund of the Indian Civil Servants.

WITHDREW A FIRST PETITION.
Mr. Holmes his lordship went on, had behaved with unimpeachable generosity. He had said he proposed to devote the damages to an annuity for his wife. He brought a petition for divorce against her in 1925, citing the same co-respondent, but withdrew it for family considerations.

THE COURSE OF INFIDELITY WAS PER-
sisted in in spite of Mr. Holmes's endeavours to get his wife to give up Walker. It was plain there was infidelity in 1925 and 1926.

Mr. Holmes had done everything a man could do to give his wife a chance. The first divorce proceedings were withdrawn, not merely by Mrs. Holmes's undertaking to give up the co-respondent but on a letter written by the co-respondent to the solicitors, which was treated by the husband as being the most formal and solemn undertaking to give up his attentions to the wife.

"I think it right to inform you," the letter said, "that Mrs. Holmes and myself have finally parted, and I should be glad if you would inform your client, Mr. Holmes, that he may rely on my word that in the future I will not make any attempt to renew communications."

FOUND TWO LETTERS.
Nothing could be more categorical, said Sir Boyd Merriam, and on the faith of that the husband acted when he withdrew the first proceedings. The wife had been since in correspondence with the

their Guru Prof. D. K. Karve. 'Sa Vidya Ya Vimuktaye' (that is, knowledge which leads to Absolution) was his quotation from classical Sanskrit literature on this occasion. Lastly he emphasised the knowledge of Hindi as very essential since it was to be the 'lingua franca' of the nation.

In the afternoon Mahatma received an address from the local Harijans. In reply to the address he stated that untouchability was fast vanishing even at a greater speed than what he had contemplated. But the Harijans must first make up differences amongst themselves. They must leave carion-eating, they must keep themselves clean and tidy, in short, in trying for their own welfare they would be helping themselves.

STUDENTS ADMONISHED.
Gandhi was rather harsh upon the Poona student world, when, later in the evening, he received an address from the student population of Poona. He said the amount of Rs. 500 contributed towards his Harijan Fund by the students fell regrettably short of his expectations, and much so to the discredit of the fair name of Poona students. If they loved Harijan-welfare work, Mahatma asked, the Poona students to take to brooms the very next morning, and clear first of all the Harijan localities, which he said he has found most unhealthy and unsanitary in the morning. The velvet bag in which the address was presented was publicly auctioned in the meeting by Mahatma, a lady student buying it for Rs. 30.

ALL QUIET IN RAMPUR

Curfew Orders Withdrawn And Military Pickets Reduced

NEW DELHI, June 22.
The Public Information Officer, Rampur State, wires to the "United Press":—

"The Government of Rampur has issued a manifesto to the public in the course of which they say that in view of improvement in situation and assurances given by the representatives of the town for establishment of normal and ordered condition for which the law-abiding citizens desired and that the city could behave properly the curfew orders have been withdrawn and the number of military pickets reduced. The Government also propose an independent inquiry into the incident that took place on June 19, in or near Kowall resulting in firing.—United Press.

CONVICTION UNDER GAMBLING ACT

Nagpur Appeal Dismissed

NAGPUR, June 22.
"It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule for distinguishing between games of chance and games of mere skill, and I do not think that the lower courts were wrong in holding that the dart game as played at the 'Wellington City Fair' was a game of chance—in the roll-up or table game seems to be obviously greater than in the dart game."

With these remarks Mr. R. R. Pollock, Additional Judicial Commissioner dismissed yesterday the revision application filed by Sikandar Khan and Lindsay, Proprietor and Manager, respectively of the Wellington City Fair who were convicted under section 3 of the Gambling Act by the First Class Magistrate of Akola and sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 200 each but whose fine was in appeal reduced to Rs. 50 by the Sessions Judge.

ARRESTED FOR PREACHING HARTAL

KAPURTHALA, June 22.

Muslims yesterday resolved to continue the hartal for three days but more than 50 per cent of the Muslims shops were opened this morning. Some persons who were exhorting the shopkeepers to continue the hartal have been taken into custody. The police resorted to mild lathi charge twice to disperse Muslim crowds.—United Press.

writer of that letter. The husband found two letters from him.

The first made it reasonably clear that they had been in regular correspondence and the second made it certain that the letters were anticipated and, what was worse, that, as far as the co-respondent was concerned, he was expecting that somehow or other they would meet when he got his leave later in the year.

"Your handwriting," the letter ran, "always makes me happy, and I love to get your letters. A week without one is bad."

A GREAT SHOCK.
The discovery of the correspondence which the wife, on her side, admitted, came as a great shock to Mr. Holmes. He tackled his wife about it, and she denied an intention to meet, but admitted a regular correspondence. The co-respondent had broken up his home not once, but twice.

When the jury assessed the damages at 3,500 the foreman added that he would like to say that they had been influenced largely in arriving at their figure by the generous suggestion the petitioner had made.

Costs were given against the co-respondent.
After the case Mr. Holmes said to the "News Chronicle": "I made the suggestion because I feel that my wife, even divorced, must be taken care of."

3 INCHES IN A DAY

Heavy Downpour Results In Dislocation Of City Traffic

STREETS FLOODED

The city experienced an unbroken downpour on Friday which commenced in the morning and went on throughout the day. Owing to this steady rain which is estimated to be nearly 3 inches, the northern parts of the city were flooded resulting in the dislocation of traffic.

Local trains on the G.I.P. Railway were arrived later than scheduled at their destinations owing to the line near the Curry Road Station being flooded. The city experienced an unbroken downpour on Friday which commenced in the morning and went on throughout the day.

Owing to the flooded condition over the permanent way between Mahim and Parel there was slight dislocation of traffic on the B. C. I. Railway.

Tram traffic beyond Parel had to be suspended owing to the flooded condition of the roads. It is expected that the traffic would be resumed as soon as the water now standing in the streets subsides during the night.

There is no damage caused to the railway and the tram line. Tram traffic between Parel Hospital and Bhandi Bazar, as also Prarthana Samaj and New Churni Road Junction had to be suspended owing to high water level.

GIRL DONE TO DEATH FOR ORNAMENTS

Death Sentence Confirmed

NAGPUR, June 22.
"We are fully satisfied from the evidence, circumstantial though it is, that the child of Matadin and Mst. Sukhdaya was murdered by Ramnaresh who had received most generous hospitality at their hands. There are no redeeming features whatever in the case, which displays the limits of brutality and ingratitude. We dismiss the appeal and confirm the sentence of death," with these remarks a Bench consisting of Messrs. F. L. Grille and Mr. R. E. Pollock dismissed the appeal of Ramnaresh who had been convicted of the murder of Mst. Summaris, a girl of nine years of age and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Nagpur.

STORY OF MURDER

The appellant Ramnaresh came to Nagpur in quest of service and boarded at the house of Matadin, father of the deceased. After waiting for employment, Ramnaresh decided to return home in the United Provinces. But since he did not have the requisite money for the journey, he asked Mst. Sukhdaya, wife of his host to lend him Rs. 10. But she was not in a position to spare any money for him. He, therefore, took the nine-year old daughter of his host from the house, murdered her and sold the ornaments found on her body. He then left for Calcutta.

The mother of the deceased girl who suspected Ramnaresh tried to trace him in his village, but there she was informed that he had left for Calcutta. She, therefore left for Calcutta. In the meantime Ramnaresh returned to Nagpur and was recognised by a police constable who immediately arrested him. Ramnaresh volunteered to guide the police to the spot where he had hidden the body of the child. The remains of the body and the garments of the girl were found near the Maharaja Bag.—United Press.

Nominations To I.C.S.

SIMLA, June 22.

A communique announces that Messrs. Masarrat Hussain Zuberi and Aga Hilyal have been nominated by the Secretary of State to fill two vacancies in the Indian Civil Service reserved for the purpose of redressing communal inequalities.

These candidates will be accepted as probationers if they are found physically fit on medical examination.—A. P.

HAUNTED HOUSE MYSTERY

Big Missiles Fall On Roof Of Naib's House

KISHANGANJ (Purnea), (By Mail.)

Thakurganj is a railway station on the Siliguri-Kishanganj extension line of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, situated at a distance of 32 miles from Kishanganj. There is a cutchery there of Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore of Calcutta, the 'naib' (chief officer) of which is Babu Satish Chandra Das Gupta.

For a little over a month, the story of the appearance of a ghost at the cutchery is being persistently heard. In order to verify the story, a representative of the "Associated Press" personally visited Thakurganj on June 10. It was reported that stones were pelted on the roof of the kitchen when the cook of the 'naib', named Golap Jha, son of Hiralal Jha, of Rathwari, Muzaffarpur, was inside it.

"A. P." MAN ON TRACK

The "Associated Press" representative first ascertained the truth or otherwise of the report heard by him from Dr. Tincowri Sarkar, medical officer in charge of Thakurganj Charitable Hospital, and several others, who vouched for the correctness of the story from their personal knowledge, and ascribed the event to supernatural causes.

They said that the 'naib' had to discharge the cook in consequence of the incident. The representative then called on Satish Babu, the 'naib', who also testified to the accuracy of the report and invited him to breakfast. When he sat for his meal on the verandah of the kitchen in question, he inquired of the 'naib' if the cook, Golap Jha, was available. The cook, who is now working in the bazar close by, was immediately brought in, and before his arrival, men were placed all around the kitchen to see from where the stones came.

COOK'S PRESENCE AND AFTER

The cook arrived and took his seat on the verandah, and immediately a stone boulder fell on the corrugated iron sheet roofing of the kitchen with tremendous force. The men placed on all sides were asked from which direction the stone came, but they all said that they noticed it only when it was about a cubit above the roof. Instantly, the stone was brought down from the roof and the men present, including the 'naib', said that such a stone was not available at Thakurganj, but was available in the bed of the river Mechi at a distance of about a mile and a half.

Soon afterwards another terrific sound was heard on the roof. The object that caused the sound was again brought down and it was found that this time there were two broken pieces of bricks. The cook dared not stay there any more as he did not like to disturb the spirit, fearing greater trouble.

It is curious that this unusual phenomenon does not occur when Golap Jha is not in the kitchen. The man had served the 'naib' for about a year and a half, but the pelting began only over a month ago.—A. P.

SWARAJ BHA'AN UNDER REPAIRS

Govt. Will Hand Over Building After Work Is Finished

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

"The Working Committee also contemplates healthier relationship between Capital and Labour."

Mr. Raja Rao, Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee says these words were committed in the reports published about the resolution of the economic programme that the Working Committee adopted at Bombay on June 18.

The last sentence should accordingly read
"at the same time, the Working Committee is of opinion that Congress does contemplate wiser and juster use of private property."

Socialists Challenge Working Committee Plan To Capture Congress In Bombay

PATNA, June 22

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, Organising Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, has issued a statement through the United Press on the resolution of the Working Committee regarding Congress Socialists. In the statement he says:—
"This resolution of the Working Committee regarding the Congress Socialist movement is shocking beyond words. It shows how reactionary the present leadership of the Congress has become. For us—Socialists it can mean only one thing—the redoubling of our efforts to overthrow the leadership."

NO NEED TO CREATE IT

"Loose talk, indeed. If there has been loose talk, it is the Working Committee, which has indulged in it. It has spoken of the Socialist talking of the 'necessity' of class war. It is only its colossal ignorance which could have induced it to use this language. Surely, there is no necessity of creating a thing which is ever present. It is not of class war that our programme as adopted by the Patna Conference speaks, but of the necessity of organising the masses on the basis of their economic interests and fighting for the removal of their immediate demands, lead them to their final goal—Independence and socialism."

The Working Committee talks again of "confiscation of private property." Nowhere, in our Patna programme has this phrase occurred. What the programme advocates is the socialisation of the means of production, distribution and exchange. In view of this, what is it, if not loose talk on the part of the Working Committee to use the phrase "confiscation of private property"? Socialisation does mean abolition of private property in the means of production, distribution and exchange, but certainly not the confiscation of all private property, such as a house, a table and a chair.

SOCIALIST PROGRAMME

"The Working Committee further says that confiscation of private property and class war are contrary to the Congress creed of non-violence. I do not know anything about non-violence. The

creed of the Congress is the attainment of Purna Swaraj through legitimate and peaceful means. I hold that the programme of the Congress Socialists as framed by the Patna Conference in no way goes against this creed. We want definitely to ally ourselves with the oppressed classes and take part in their struggles. As for the question of confiscation of property, I have pointed out that we stand only for the abolition of private property in the means of production, distribution and exchange. This question would however, arise only after independence has been won. Even then, the Socialists would attempt to enforce this programme through legislation.

KARACHI NOT THE LIMIT

"Here it may be well to remind the Working Committee that Karachi resolution also advocates State ownership of mineral resources. How this confiscation to use the committee's own language, of the property of the mine-owners has been reconciled with their high conception of non-violence."

"The Working Committee reminds Congressmen of the Karachi resolution. Is it because that we may not advance beyond it? Just as Karachi passed a set of resolutions on the politico-economic policy of the Indian State so another set of resolutions can again be passed at Bombay. Why flaunt Karachi in our face?"

ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE

"The Working Committee says that it is contemplating a wiser and more just use of private property. We should be obliged if it would publish the result of its contemplation. I warn the people, however, that there can be no equitable, lasting and just solution of the problems of the present capitalist society without the abolition of private ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange."

"A word to my comrades. The Working Committee has thrown us a challenge. Let us accept this challenge and put forth our utmost energy to have this reactionary resolution rescinded and our programme adopted by the Bombay Congress.—United Press."

SWARAJ BHAVAN WILL BE HANDLED OVER.

so as to prevent it from exploiting the landless poor and also contemplates a healthier relationship between capital and labour"

The Swaraj Bhawan has not yet been handed over to the Congress authorities. Pandit Mohanlal Nehru, Secretary of the Board of Trustees saw the acting District Magistrate in this connection today. It appears that Government are getting some repairs done in the building necessitated by damage caused by the recent earthquake. Pandit Mohanlal is willing to take over the building, immediately if funds are given to complete the repairs. It is understood that the buildings will be handed over when the repairs are finished which will take another week or so.

It is reported that revenue authorities are claiming Rs. 500 stamp duty on the trust deed which had stamps worth only Rs. 15.

The matter might be referred to the High Court.—A. P.

Calcutta.—According to the Plan

ters Journal and Agriculturist Mr. Prabhu Guha, Thakurta, Doctor of Philosophy, of London, M.A. of Harvard and B. A. of the Calcutta University has been appointed Publicity Officer to the Indian Tea Cess Committee. Mr. Thakurta is Assistant Editor of the "Hindusthan Times", Delhi. He will take up his duties with the Indian Tea Cess on August 1.—A. P.

U. P. COUNCIL SPECIAL SESSION

May Come To Abrupt Ending To-day

NAINITAL, June 22.

The special session of the U. P. Council which commenced on 14th June is expected to come to an abrupt end to-morrow.

It is stated in non-official circles that an eleven hour session was taken to-day not to proceed with the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on encumbered estates and allied bills during this session.

The encumbered estates Bill due to come up for consideration to-morrow and in view of the decision to postpone its consideration, it is expected the Council will adjourn to-morrow to some date in September.—A. P.

The Nagpur Municipal elections which were fixed for August, it is understood, will in all probability be postponed till the last week of September, in view of the numerous applications expressing various kinds of objections from citizens.

The orders of the Deputy Commissioner, in this connection have not been received yet.—United Press.